

Secret History of the Court of England

From the Accession of George the Third to
the Death of George the Fourth; including,
among other Important Matters, Full Particulars
of the Mysterious Death of the Princess Charlotte

By the Right Honourable

Lady Anne Hamilton

Sister of His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and
Brandon; and of the Countess of Dunmore

"Of meaner vice and villains, sing no more,
But monsters crown'd, and Crime enrob'd with Power!
At Vice's high imperial throne begin,
And boldly brand such prodigies of sin;
With pregnant phrase, and strong impartial verse,
The crimes of lords and crimes of kings rehearse!"

In Two Volumes — Volume I.

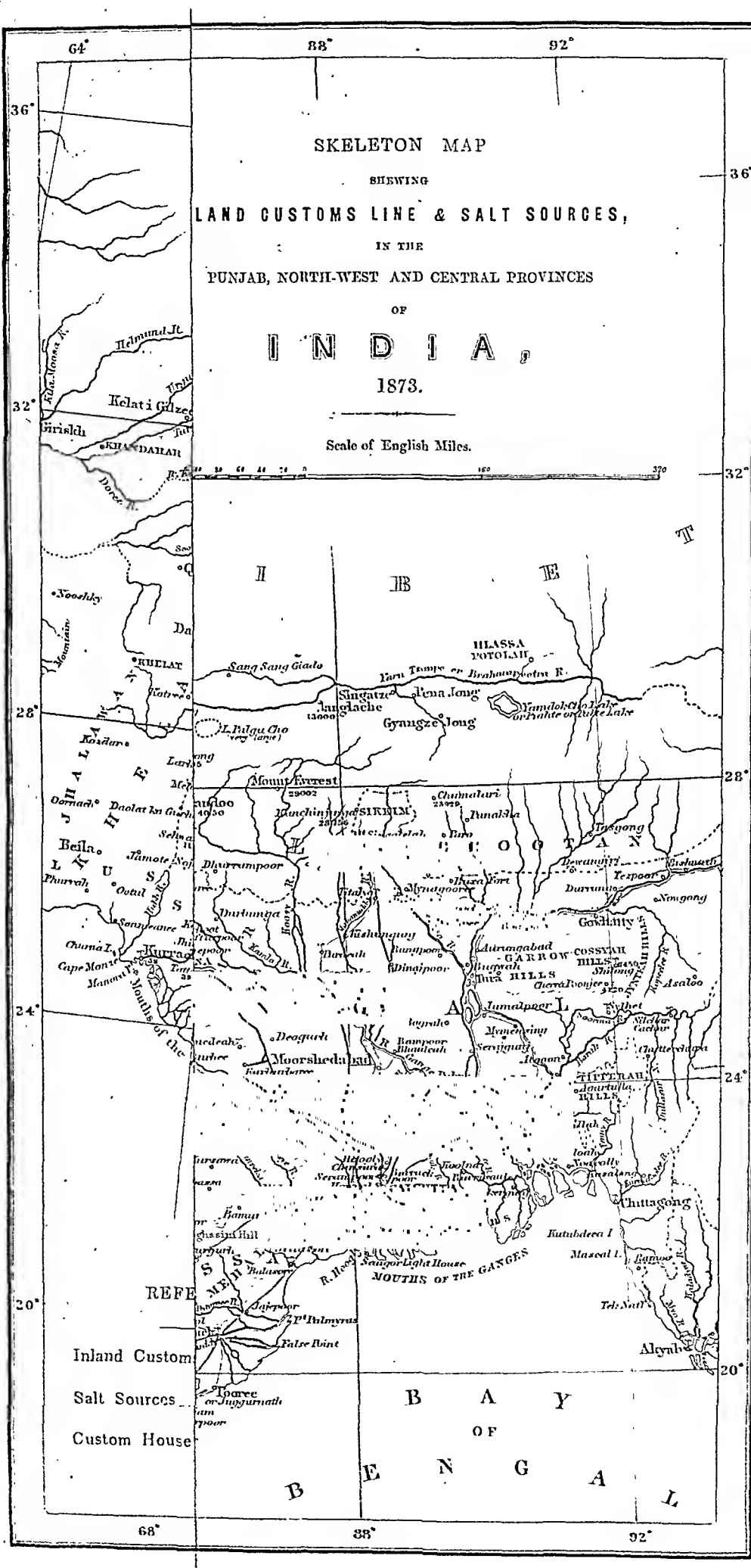
With Illustrations



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M D C C C C I



SKELETON MAP
SHOWING
LAND CUSTOMS LINE & SALT SOURCES,
IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WEST AND CENTRAL PROVINCES
OF
INDIA,
1873.

Scale of English Miles.

Inland Custom
Salt Sources
Custom House

B A Y
OF

B E N G A L

PREFACE

How far the law of libel (as it now stands) may affect is best to be ascertained by a reference to the declaration of Lord Abington, in 1779, and inserted, verbatim, at page 49, first volume of this "Secret History." The following pages are intended as a benefit, not to do injury. If the facts could not have been maintained proper methods ought to have been adopted to have caused the most minute inquiry and investigation upon the subject. Many an arrow has been shot, and innumerable suspicions entertained from what motive and by whose hand the bow was drawn, yet here all mystery ceases and an open avowal is made. Would to Heaven for the honour of human nature that the subjoined documents were falsehoods and calumniations invented for the purpose of maligning character, or for personal resentments; but the unusual corroboration of events, places, times, and persons will not admit the probability. In the affair of the ever lamented death of the Princess Charlotte, the three important letters commencing at page 15, volume second, are of essential importance, and deserve the most grave and delib-

ous defenders of the same lady's cause. Well may it be observed that vanity is too powerful, —

“The seals of office glitter in their eyes,
They leave the truth, and by their falsehoods rise.”

These remarks are not intended as any disparagement to the private characters or virtues of those statesmen whose talent was great and well cultivated, but to establish the position which it is the object of this work to show, that justice has not been fairly and impartially administered when the requirement was in opposition to the royal wish or the administration.

Within these volumes will also be found urgent remonstrances against the indignities offered to the people of Ireland, whose forbearance has been great and whose sorrows are without a parallel, and who merit the same regard as England and Scotland. Much is omitted relative to the private conduct of persons who occupy high stations, but should it be needful it shall be published, and all the correspondence connected therewith. It is true much honour will not be derived from such explanations, but they are forthcoming if requisite.

The generality of readers will not criticise severely upon the diction of these prefatory remarks; they will rather have their attention turned to the truths submitted to them, and the end in view, — that end is for the advancement of the best interests of society, — to unite more closely each mem-

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

INLAND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1872-73.

THE following statement shows the strength of the Inland Customs Department, the number of miles of Customs line, the amount of goods taxed, and the gross realizations at the end of the year 1872-73, as compared with the previous year :—

INTRODUCTION
STRENGTH AND REALIZA
OF THE DEPARTMENT.

	No. of officers.*	No. of men.	Miles of line.	No. of maunds of salt taxed.	No. of maunds of sugar taxed.	Gross realizations.
						Rs.
1872-73 ...	319	13,783	2,375½	58,97,141	23,08,349	1,70,20,582
1871-72 ...	320	13,721	2,318½	55,88,516	24,27,420	1,62,09,874
DIFFERENCE ...	-1	+62	+57	+3,08,625	-1,19,071	+8,10,708

The details of this table will be found in Statement No. II. The diminution of one officer is due to the fact that the duties of the Analyst are now performed by a patrol, instead of by a separate officer. The increase of 62 men is due—1st, to the sanction of a medical establishment of six men for the Mayo mines ; 2nd, to an increase of 57 men in the Multán Division, due to the increased length of the line, owing to its diversion to meet the Indus line, as will be hereafter explained ; and 3rd, to an increase of ten men in the Hissar Division in consequence of certain alterations connected with the Arniwála post. From this increase must be deducted eleven men dismissed in the local salt works now closed. Of the 57 miles increase in the length of the line, 47 are due to the above-mentioned diversion of the Multán or Satlaj line, and 5 to the consequent extension of the Indus line. The remaining increase of five miles is nominal, being merely a rectification of erroneous measurements in the Jhansi Division.

Fluctuations in strength and force and

Increase in length of explained.

* Sub-Assistant Patrols are included amongst "officers," instead of, as last year, amongst "men."

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INLAND

Gross receipts and charges of the past four years contrasted.

2. The following table epitomizes the results of the past four years' administration of the Department, of which details will be found in Statement No. III. :—

		GROSS RECEIPTS.					CHARGES.					
		Salt.		Sugar duty.	Miscellaneous, fines, forfeitures, &c.	Total.	Establishments,	Excavation and manufacture.	Contingent and miscellaneous.	Total.	Net receipts.	Percentage and charge on receipts.
		Duty.	Sale price.									
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	...	1,45,29,778	10,67,898	14,17,513	5,392	1,70,20,581	17,96,481	75,908	9,99,908	28,72,297	1,41,48,284	16.87
1871-72	...	1,37,80,505	8,30,995	15,92,800	5,574	1,62,09,874	17,98,025	79,930	8,89,818	27,67,773	1,34,42,101	17.07
1870-71	...	1,40,76,201	7,41,725	14,10,250	50,492	1,62,78,668	17,74,761	62,559	4,89,378	23,26,698	1,39,51,970	14.29
1869-70	...	1,53,42,965	1,90,830	12,48,482	50,315	1,68,32,599	19,46,626	51,862	1,55,441	21,53,829	1,46,78,763	12.79

Under the head "Sale price" are included —

One anna cess,

1st.—The proceeds of the one anna cess at the mines charged to the purchasers of salt as the cost price in addition to the duty.

Hákimi cess, and

2nd.—The Hákimi cess or Government share of the produce of certain of the Sultanpur Salt Works.

receipts from sale of salt at Sambhar,

3rd.—The receipts from the sale of salt at the Sambhar Lake.

are shown separately from duty on salt.

None of the above items constitute duty on salt, and are therefore shown separately.

Charges for excavation and manufacture are also shown separately,

Amongst the charges, those for excavation at the Panjab mines and for manufacture at the Sambhar Lake are also shown separately.

and all should be excluded from percentage of charges on receipts,

In judging of the percentage of charges on receipts the above items should be excluded, as should also certain other charges at the Panjab mines which are met from the one anna cess—namely, tolls and special works in the mines. In Appendix A. it is explained that the one anna cess defrays not only the miners' wages, but tolls on the roads near the mines and the interest on the capital invested in the improvement of the mines. The whole of the charges for the Sambhar Lake should also be excluded.

as no direct profit is sought from sale price of salt.

The Government do not seek to make a direct profit from the sale price of the salt either in the mines or at the Sambhar Lake. If the charges are met by the receipts, that is all that is looked for—in other words, the charges might well be 100 per cent. on the receipts. The inclusion of these items, therefore, unfairly affects the percentage of charges on receipts, if we wish to show the percentage of cost in the realization of the salt and sugar duties, the main business of the Department of Inland Customs. For this reason I would also exclude the Sultanpur Hákimi cess, which is not a Customs duty.

Realizations and charges on salt and sugar for the past four years.

3. Confining ourselves to the amount of salt and sugar duties and small miscellaneous receipts, and to the charges incurred in realizing this revenue, we find the following figures for the past four years :—

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1872-73.

Year.					Salt and sugar duties and miscellaneous receipts.	Charges incurred in realizing duties.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
					Rs.	Rs.	
1872-73	...	...	...	...	1,59,52,594	18,54,317	11.62
1871-72	...	...	...	...	1,53,78,800	18,35,485	11.93
1870-71	...	...	...	...	1,65,36,745	18,76,129	12.07
1869-70	...	...	...	...	1,66,41,760	20,94,800	12.59

It will be seen that there is a satisfactory decrease of percentage of cost since 1869-70, subsequent to which year my predecessor effected large economies by a judicious revision of establishments. The receipts of 1869-70 were extraordinarily large, owing to causes which have been frequently explained, one of which was over-trading at the mines. This caused an over-stocking of the market which seriously affected the sales for the next two years. They have now, however, recovered their normal position. Another general cause for decrease of receipts lies in the fact that towards the end of 1869 the local duty on Madras and Bombay salt was raised by five annas per maund. The line duty on imports from these Presidencies was diminished by an equivalent amount, so that instead of Re. 1-8-0 per maund being credited to the Department, only Re. 1-3-0 has been credited since the duty was raised. For some time, indeed, only Re. 1-2-0 per maund was credited on the imports from Madras, owing to the local authorities declaring the duty in the Presidency to be Re. 1-14-0 out of the Rs. 2, which was the sale price under Act XXIV. of 1869. Moreover, the quantity of salt imported from Madras and Bombay has increased, and as this salt, now paying line duty of Re. 1-3-0 per maund, displaces salt which paid us the full duty of Rs. 3 per maund, another cause of decreased receipts of the Department is here seen.

Decrease of percentage cost since 1869-70.

Extraordinarily large receipts in 1869-70 and fall-off in subsequent years explained.

4. The following figures show the quantity of salt which has in the last four years been imported from Madras and Bombay, and the amount of duty realized in those Presidencies on the same:—

Importations of salt during the past four years from Madras and Bombay, and the duty realized in the Presidencies on the same.

Year.	IMPORTED FROM BOMBAY.		IMPORTED FROM MADRAS.		TOTAL IMPORTED.	
	Quantity.	Dnty.	Quantity.	Dnty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1872-73	8,83,608	16,01,540	88,536	1,60,471	9,72,144	17,62,011
1871-72	8,48,995	15,38,785	1,01,748	1,88,865	9,50,743	17,27,670
1870-71	8,28,095	15,00,785	92,209	1,72,942	9,20,304	16,73,724
1869-70	7,67,571	12,94,256	1,01,675	1,57,312	8,69,246	14,51,568

If this duty was credited, as it equitably should be, to the Inland Customs Department, the charges would be not much over ten per cent. on the receipts. The fluctuation of the receipts and charges will be fully explained in this report when I deal with each division of the Department in detail.

If this duty was credited to the Inland Customs Department, the charges would be not much over ten per cent. on receipts.

5. Generally speaking, it may be said that as regards salt duty there has been a healthy reaction from the depression of the

Fluctuation in salt and sugar duties and charges for the past year noted.

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INLAND

past two years; as regards sugar duties, that the year has on the average been a fair one; though somewhat kept down by the paucity of Hindu marriages; and as regards charges incurred in the collection of the duties, the increase is mainly due to the expenses incurred in making the new line and buildings in the Multán Division, for which a special grant of Rs. 11,270 was made.

Supply of salt to the country in rear of the line.

Duty-paid salt.

6. Omitting Kohat, which lies outside the Inland Customs line, the following table shows the quantity of salt on which duty was paid, and the amount of duty, for consumption in the area isolated by the line :—

	1872-73.		1871-72.		1870-71.		1869-70.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Panjab Mines (Shahpur Division) ...	13,66,494	40,99,480	12,67,536	38,02,605	12,21,467	36,64,402	14,97,153	41,91,458
Mandi ...	1,06,633	66,021	88,725	55,453	13,227	8,317	...	...
Line (British) ...	37,42,374	98,92,969	35,78,352	94,58,596	37,36,592	99,45,428	38,14,690	1,03,75,821
Line, Berar ...	2,35,997	2,80,274	2,48,945	2,95,642	2,25,830	2,68,407	2,32,773	3,15,008
Internal Branch ...	32,659	1,02,289	19,861	62,669	19,207	59,825	17,269	53,655
Local Salt Works ...	...	...	9,171	27,513	14,752	44,257	...	...
Total Inland Customs Department ...	54,83,157	1,44,41,033	52,12,689	1,37,02,478	52,31,075	1,39,90,630	55,61,885	1,52,35,942
Bengal ...	11,29,112	2,64,19,614	78,53,587	2,55,24,157	80,48,639	2,61,58,077	77,49,909	2,51,87,204
Grand Total ...	1,36,12,269	4,08,60,647	1,30,66,176	3,92,26,635	1,32,79,753	4,01,48,713	1,33,11,794	4,04,23,146

Difference between the quantity which paid duty and the quantity which actually crossed the line explained.

The quantities of salt on which duty was paid at the Panjab mines and on the line do not quite coincide with the actual quantities which were actually delivered at the mines or crossed the line. This is due to the fact that the *rawannas* (or passes) are not all made use of in the same year in which the duty is realized on them. The actual quantities of salt delivered at the mines or crossing the line will be given hereafter. Substituting these for the figures given above, we find the following quantities of salt entered the markets for consumption in the area isolated by the line :—

		Maunds.	Tons.
1872-73	...	1,35,80,998	4,98,894
1871-72	...	1,30,68,052	4,80,051
1870-71	...	1,33,08,346	4,88,862
1869-70	...	1,33,10,721	4,88,965

No lack in supply as compared with previous years.

Consumption of untaxed salt in addition to that which paid duty;

the most dangerous source of which was the great saline tracts in Behar,

where, however, Act XXXI. of 1861 is now being introduced.

This shows that in 1872-73 there was no lack in the supply as compared with the previous years. In addition to the duty-paying salt, a considerable amount, the quantity of which I have no means of conjecturing, was no doubt consumed which paid no duty at all. So far as this Department is concerned, the most dangerous source of decreased receipts owing to illicit salt being consumed was the uncontrolled state of the great saline tracts in Behar. Act XXXI. of 1861 is now being introduced into that province, and it is hoped that the effect of the measures now adopted may be good, though they hardly seem adequate to the necessities of the case.

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FINANCIAL RESULTS.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INLAND

Imports from the Mandi State.

The imports from the Mandi State pay a duty of only ten annas per maund, but as the rock contains only 75 per cent. of salt and 25 per cent. of earthy matter, the tax on the salt is really as high as 13 annas 4 pie per maund. It is probable, indeed, that practically not much more than 50 per cent. of salt is actually extracted for use, in which case the tax rises to Re. 1-4-0 per maund. This is still low, and might, I think, be raised without danger or hardship.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Gross realizations of the Department.

By Branches.

7. The gross realizations of the Department, divided amongst its different branches, were as follows :—

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kohat	89,746	78,027	85,565	1,07,023
Panjab Mines (Shahpur) ...	41,85,768	33,82,129	36,85,910	41,92,539
Mandi	66,021	55,453	8,317	...
Line	1,16,34,629	1,13,91,899	1,17,07,227	1,19,88,275
Internal branch	1,62,944	1,11,493	1,14,071	96,570
Local Salt Works ... ..	...	28,738	46,880	...
Sambhar	8,82,173	6,59,135	6,30,698	1,48,185
Total	1,70,20,581	1,62,09,874	1,26,78,663	1,68,32,592

By Governments.

Distributing these amongst the different Governments to which they are now credited in the Budget, the figures are as follows:—

Year.	PANJAB.			NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			ODDH.	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	BERAR.	GORT. OF INDIA.	Total.
	Mines (Kohat, Shahpur, Mandi).	Line.	Total.	Line.	Internal.	Total.	Internal.	Line.	Line.	Sambhar.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	43,40,535	47,93,313	91,33,848	52,18,581	1,43,960	53,62,547	18,973	13,12,404	2,80,331	8,82,473	1,70,20,581
1871-72 ...	40,15,609	49,31,105	89,46,714	48,03,754	99,156	49,02,910	41,075	13,64,317	2,95,723	6,59,135	1,62,09,874
1870-71 ...	37,79,792	53,99,417	91,79,209	47,26,948	1,03,535	48,30,483	57,416	13,11,401	2,69,461	6,30,698	1,62,78,663
1869-70 ...	45,99,562	52,80,310	98,79,872	51,36,364	84,464	52,20,828	12,106	12,63,129	3,18,172	1,48,185	1,68,32,592

CHARGES.

The charges similarly distributed are shown in the following tables:—

By Branches.


By Branches :—

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Office	80,489	78,637	84,961	88,203
Kohat	27,014	27,557	29,337	27,015
Panjab Mines (Shahpur) ...	2,07,461	2,02,892	1,55,397	1,70,439
Mandi	8,260	8,080	2,419	...
Line	13,75,560	13,57,851	13,77,496	16,22,398
Internal Branch	2,35,235	2,31,607	2,81,825	2,37,664
Local Salt Works ... ..	...	423	27,640	...
Sambhar	9,38,278	8,60,726	4,17,623	8,121
Total	28,72,297	27,67,773	23,26,698	21,53,829

SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF ENGLAND

CHAPTER I.

A Truthful Narrative—The Passion of a Prince—A Secret Marriage—Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz—An Ill-mated Pair—Lord Chatham in Disguise—The Civil List—War and Peace—A Christening and a Naval Victory—Toryism—Birth of Frederick, Duke of York—Poland.

HE secret history of the Court of England, during the last two reigns, will afford the reflecting mind abundant matter for regret and abhorrence. It has, however, been so much the fashion for historians to speak of kings and their ministers in all the fulsome terms of flattery, that the inquirer frequently finds it a matter of great difficulty to arrive at truth. But, fearless of consequences, we will speak of facts as they really occurred, and only hope our readers will accompany us in the recital with feelings unwarped by party prejudice, and with a determination to judge the actions of kings, lords, and commons, not as beings of a superior order, but as men. Minds thus constituted will have

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INLAND

By Governments.

And divided amongst Governments as follows :—

Year.	PANJAB.			NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			ODH.	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	BERAR.	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		Total.	Grand Total net receipts.
	Mines (Kohat, Shahpur, and Mandi).	Line.	Total.	Line.	Internal Branch.	Total.	Internal Branch.	Line.	Line.	Sambhar.	Central Office.	Rs.	
	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73.	40,97,800	42,96,594	83,94,394	48,17,294	-24,320	47,92,974	-47,971	9,46,489	1,98,692	-55,805	-80,489	-1,36,294	1,41,48,284
1871-72.	37,77,030	44,51,666	82,28,746	44,04,257	-67,980	43,36,277	-23,819	9,66,901	2,14,221	-2,01,591	-78,637	-2,80,228	1,34,42,101
1870-71.	35,92,639	49,12,209	85,04,848	43,17,979	-77,549	42,40,430	-20,965	9,09,578	1,69,935	+2,13,076	-84,961	+1,28,114	1,39,51,970
1869-70.	44,02,109	47,81,476	91,83,585	46,59,680	-86,470	44,73,210	-54,614	7,64,616	1,90,105	+1,49,064	-88,203	+80,350	1,46,78,763

Details of percentages of charges on gross receipts are given in Statement No. III.,

but are of little value, because, 1st, certain of the charges are not connected with the collection of duty on salt and sugar, and

2nd, each branch and division of the Department is mutually dependent on every other.

In Statement No. III. the percentages of charges on gross receipts are given in detail; they are however of very little value, first, because, as above explained, certain of the receipts and charges are not connected with the collection of duty on salt and sugar, and are not intended to show a surplus balance: as, for instance, the receipts and charges of the Sambhar Lake; the receipts and charges on account of excavation of salt from the Panjab mines. In these cases the charges are about equal to the receipts, and therefore unfavourably affect the percentage of the whole charges to receipts. But there is another more general reason why percentages of charges to receipts are of not much value in detail, and that is, that each branch and division of the Department is mutually dependent on every other, so that the financial result of any one branch or division of the Department conveys no idea of its efficiency. The most striking instance of this is found in the case of the Internal Branch, which always shows a large deficit. But if the Internal Branch were abolished, the country within the line would be supplied with enormous quantities of illicit salt, which would undersell the duty-paid salt and cause a most ruinous diminution in the receipts of the mines and the line and in the sales at Sambhar.

I shall now proceed to examine each branch of the Department in detail, and give such further figures and explanations as will, I hope, thoroughly elucidate the variations shown in the above abstract tables of receipts and charges.

8. The receipts from the four sets of mines in the salt range for the last four years are shown in the following statement:—

THE THREE GREAT BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

PANJAB MINES.
Receipts.

Year.	NAMES OF MINES.				Total.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
	Mayo.	Sardi.	Warcha.	Kalabagh.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	34,00,451	1,88,912	3,17,824	1,92,224	40,99,481	86,288	41,85,769
1871-72 ...	29,65,897	1,97,220	4,06,645	2,32,843	38,02,605	79,524	38,82,129
1870-71 ...	27,99,092	2,20,686	4,45,040	1,99,584	36,64,402	21,508	36,86,910
1869-70 ...	35,03,171	4,26,485	3,99,855	1,61,946	44,91,458	1,081	44,92,539

out alone. At length, the passion of his Royal Highness arrived at such a point that he felt his happiness depended upon receiving the lady in marriage.

Every individual in his immediate circle, or in the list of the Privy Council, was very narrowly questioned by the prince, though in an indirect manner, to ascertain who was most to be trusted, that he might secure, honourably, the possession of the object of his ardent wishes. His Royal Highness, at last, confided his views to his next brother, Edward, Duke of York, and another person, who were the only witnesses to the legal marriage of the Prince of Wales to the before-mentioned lady, Hannah Lightfoot, which took place at Curzon Street Chapel, May Fair, in the year 1759.

This marriage was productive of issue, the particulars of which, however, we pass over for the present, and only look to the results of the union.

Shortly after the prince came to the throne, by the title of George the Third, ministers became suspicious of his marriage with the Quakeress. At length they were informed of the important fact, and immediately determined to annul it. After innumerable schemes how they might best attain this end, and thereby frustrate the king's wishes, they devised the "Royal Marriage Act," by which every prince or princess of the blood might not marry or intermarry with any person of less de-

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INLAND

Increase due to the larger expenditure on improvements at the Mayo mines.

and the remainder, Rs. 2,07,461, is on account of the mines. In 1871-72 the expenditure on this head was Rs. 2,02,892. The increase is entirely due to the larger expenditure of capital in works of improvement in the Mayo mines under the supervision of Dr. Warth. This amounted to Rs. 22,000 in 1872-73 against Rs. 10,550 in 1871-72.

Experimental excavations in Jogi-ka-Tilla were continued during the year,

In the extract from Dr. Warth's report printed as Appendix B. to my report for 1871-72 will be found a statement of the drifts which remained to be completed in 1872-73, amounting to 3,500 feet. These, I understand, have been generally completed, with the exception of about 300 feet of the low-level tunnel or main drift. Rs. 9,000 were sanctioned for this purpose. Rs. 3,000 were also sanctioned for the continuance of experimental excavations in Jogi-ka-Tilla, a point in the salt range only 22 miles distant from Jhelum. On this experimental shaft Dr. Warth reports as follows:—

but Dr. Warth reports without any result,

“The trial excavation near Jogi-ka-Tilla has not yet led to a result, and the aspect is not very promising at present. The tunnel has again met with a layer of *débris* of sandstone, &c., from strata more recent than the salt bed. The tunnel is driven horizontal to a length of 325 feet, and from thence a sloping shaft is worked down to a length of 70 feet. There has been difficulty in continuing the shaft owing to the want of fresh air. The sloping month and the raised interior end of the tunnel had to be cut down to make the tunnel perfectly horizontal, and this had the effect of rendering the air pure up to the mouth of the sloping shaft. Delay was also caused by the unwillingness of the Khewra miners to work at Jogi-ka-Tilla. It was very difficult to make them leave the Mayo mines, and the contractors had to be changed twice. Now the work is going on again, and I hope gypsum will be reached again, or perhaps we will come upon brine. Up to the present the interior of the mountain appears remarkably dry. There is no trace of water, the presence of which renders other mining operations so difficult. We ought therefore to continue the excavation at least as long as neither water nor brine appears. If, after all, the excavation should not lead to the discovery of salt, an attempt at boring for salt might be made afterwards.”

owing to difficulties,

which have since been overcome.

Construction of a wagon tramway in the low-level tunnel accomplished.

Besides the above-mentioned grants of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 3,000, a further sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for the construction of a wagon tramway in the low-level tunnel. This has been successfully accomplished for 1,700 feet, which is the completed length of the tunnel.

All the salt is now bought out of the mines by this tunnel along the tramway to near the weighing-house. The tramway is there divided into two branches, each being on an embankment 15 feet high.

Down the sides of the embankment the salt is thrown out of the wagons, and at the foot the traders fill their bags close to the scales.

New system of working the Mayo mines, which is detailed in Appendix A.,

In Appendix A. will be found a detailed explanation of the new system of working the Mayo mines and of paying the miners, with other points of interest connected with the administration of the mines during the year 1872-73. Dr. Warth has spared himself neither trouble nor thought in his elaboration of the new system. He has changed the whole aspect of the mines, which, I

unfeeling ministers compelled him to marry one of the most selfish, vindictive, and tyrannical women that ever disgraced human nature! At the first sight of the German princess, the king actually shrunk from her gaze; for her countenance was of that cast that too plainly told of the nature of the spirit working within.

On the 18th of September, the king was obliged to subscribe to the formal ceremony of a marriage with the before-named lady, at the palace of St. James. His Majesty's brother, Edward, who was one of the witnesses to the king's first marriage with Miss Lightfoot, was now also present, and used every endeavour to support his royal brother through the "trying ordeal," not only by first meeting the princess on her entrance into the garden, but also at the altar.

In the meantime, the Earl of Abercorn informed the princess of the previous marriage of the king, and of the then existence of his Majesty's wife; and Lord Harcourt advised the princess to well inform herself of the policy of the kingdoms, as a measure for preventing much future disturbance in the country as well as securing an uninterrupted possession of the throne to her issue. Presuming, therefore, that this German princess had hitherto been an open and ingenuous character (which are certainly traits very rarely to be found in the mind of a German of her grade), such expositions, intimations, and dark mysteries were ill calculated to

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INLAND

Then there was the difficulty of erecting the engines, parts of which were found to be misconstrued and others misplaced.

Both Lieutenant deWolski and Mr. Walker were laid up frequently with fever, in spite of which they exerted themselves to the utmost. It is expected the line will be open for traffic next October,

and will prove highly remunerative.

Hedge. LINE.

Closing of the gap between the Satlaj and Indus lines,

effected by diversion of the Satlaj line from Mailsi to the north-west,

and extension of the Indus line southwards,

thereby rendering the salt revenue more secure, and largely increasing the sugar revenue.

Length of the hedge increased by the above measure.

out one coil of rope. Then there was the difficulty of erecting the engines with no proper workshops, and no fitters but natives, two of whom were laid up with fever for six weeks at a time. Parts of the engine were misconstrued and others misplaced. Lieutenant deWolski was of opinion that they could never have been put together and tested in England, and that the way in which they were packed and sent out was not at all creditable to those concerned. These are technical points on which, no doubt, Lieutenant deWolski will report. Both Lieutenant deWolski and Mr. Walker were laid up frequently with fever, in spite of which I am satisfied that they exerted themselves to the utmost, and it is due to their energy and ingenuity in overcoming difficulties that the work has progressed so far as it has. It is expected that the line will be open for traffic next October, although more has been spent on the line than was estimated; there is every reason to believe that, unless some unforeseen accident occurs to interrupt its working, it will prove highly remunerative. It is estimated that a freight charge of two annas per maund for carriage of the salt from the mines to Chak Nizam will be profitable to the trader, and will provide a surplus revenue to Government which will in four years repay the capital expended.

11. The only important change made in the Customs barrier was in the Multán Division. The Satlaj line formerly ran parallel with that river on its right bank to a point near its junction with the Chenab, which it crossed and then proceeded to Jatoi on the Indus. The Indus line stopped near Kot Sultan, about 90 miles north. Thus, there was a gap guarded only by the district establishments, through which not only Kohat salt, but salt from Sindh and the Dera Jat, could be brought. The Satlaj line has now been diverted from Mailsi to the north-west, passing by Duniapur and Basti Malak, then taking a detour to the south of the sugar-trading towns of Shujabad and Kháנגarh, it proceeds to Kinjar on the Indus. From Kinjar the new line runs north, parallel to the river, by Koresli, Sanawa, Kot Adn and Dera Din Panah, and meets the Indus line (Shahpur Division), which has been extended southwards to the boundary of the Dera Ishmael Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts. By this means the gap has been closed. The triangular tract bounded by the new line between Mailsi and Kinjar, the Indus and the Satlaj rivers, has been thrown above or outside the line, and it is possible that a small amount of salt revenue may be sacrificed in this tract, although it is believed that all but the poorest classes will continue to consume Lahor salt, to which they have been accustomed. On the other hand, the salt revenue within the line has been rendered much more secure, and the sugar revenue will be largely increased, as the whole Multán line up to the point where it meets the Indus line near Kot Sultan has been declared a line for the collection of sugar export duties. The length of the Customs barrier has, by this measure, been increased by 47 miles. The sanctioned cost of making the new line, with the necessary buildings, was Rs. 11,270, and the increased establishment involves a permanent increased expenditure of Rs. 371 per mensem, or Rs. 4,452 per annum. This expenditure will be abundantly repaid by the increased security of the salt revenue and the larger receipts from the export duties on sugar. Owing principally to this diversion of the Multán line, the total length of the Customs hedge or barrier—that is, the whole line exclusive of the Indus portion and the divisions south of Hoshangabad—has increased from 1,197 miles to 1,248 miles.

the search proving fruitless, the king was again, almost distracted.

Every one in the queen's confidence was expected to make any personal sacrifice of feeling whenever her Majesty might require it; and, consequently, new emoluments, honours, and posts of dignity were continually needful for the preservation of such unnatural friendships. From this period, new creations of peers were enrolled; and, as it became expedient to increase the number of the "privy cabal," the nation was freely called upon, by extra taxation and oppressive burdens of various kinds, to supply the necessary means to support this vile system of bribery and misrule!

We have dwelt upon this important period, because we wish our countrymen to see the origin of our overgrown national debt, — the real cause of England's present wretchedness.

The coronation of their Majesties passed over, a few days after their marriage, without any remarkable feature, save that of an additional expense to the nation. The queen generally appeared at ease, though she seized upon every possible occasion to slight all persons from whom she feared any state explanation, which might prove inimical to her wishes. The wily queen thought this would effectually prevent their frequent appearance at court, as well as cause their banishment from the council-chamber.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INLAND

locusts will, as in 1872-73, settle on the hedge, and, if they do no worse, check its growth; and finally, we have the natural decay of the trees to encounter, keeping us continually planting and transplanting without cessation or intermission. In 1872-73 we had one more scourge in the shape of an Assistant Revenue Surveyor in the Bâh Pinâhat Tahsil of the Agra Division, who, before I could communicate with his superior, had cut gaps in the Bâh and Fathiabad beats in four places at his will and pleasure, destroying wantonly what it has cost us, of all grades, years of labour to rear and bring to perfection." Notwithstanding all this, the hedge in the greater part of the Agra Division flourishes to such a height and thickness as to be, if not a "thing of beauty," a standing monument of the industry of our officers and men and an impervious barrier to smugglers.

JHANSI.
Good progress made.

In the Jhansi Division good progress has been made, 14 miles having been added to the perfect barrier. Here complaints are made of the destruction caused by fires, and some difficulty is experienced in keeping down the grass near the hedge.

SAGAR.
Ten miles of perfect green hedge added.

In the Sagar Division 10 miles of perfect green hedge have been added since last year, and great pains are being taken to improve it. In this division there are more than six miles of stone wall. There is no dry hedge.

HOSHANGABAD.
Great improvement has been made.

Lastly, in the Hoshangabad Division great improvement has been made. Here, too, the hedge is all green; 32 miles are quite efficient against 4 last year, and 98 miles are rapidly approaching efficiency. This hedge has all been made since 1867-68. The most efficient portion is in the eastern beats, where it is most wanted.

Kohat salt.
Indus Line.

Object of its maintenance.

13. It has been above stated that the cost of the Indus Valley Line was Rs. 59,525 in 1872-73 against Rs. 57,785 in 1871-72. The object of this line is to prevent Kohat salt crossing the Indus. Its cost may, therefore, fairly be compared with the revenue derived from the Kohat salt.

Statistics of the Kohat mines.

The following table gives the statistics of the Kohat mines for the past four years:—

1869-70.			1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.		
Number of maunds sold.	Amount realized.		Number of maunds sold.	Amount realized.		Number of maunds sold.	Amount realized.		Number of maunds sold.	Amount realized.	
	Rs.	Percentage paid quarterly to malliks, and contingencies.		Rs.	Percentage paid quarterly to malliks, and contingencies.		Rs.	Percentage paid quarterly to malliks, and contingencies.		Rs.	Percentage paid quarterly to malliks, and contingencies.
4,96,216	1,07,023	27,015	4,07,099	85,565	29,337	3,75,928	78,027	27,557	4,13,984	88,745	27,014

The net revenue in 1872-73 was Rs. 61,731 against Rs. 50,470 in the previous year.

Indus Line expenses more than met by Kohat revenue.

The Indus Line expenses were thus more than met by the Kohat revenue.

By this treaty, the original cause of the war was removed by the cession of Canada to England. This advantage, if advantage it may be called, cost this country eighteen millions of money, besides the loss of three hundred thousand men! Every friend of humanity must shudder at so wanton a sacrifice of life, and so prodigious an expenditure of the public money! But this was only the commencement of the reign of imbecility and Germanism.

On the 12th of August, her Majesty was safely delivered of a prince. Court etiquette requires numerous witnesses of the birth of an heir-apparent to the British throne. On this occasion, however, her Majesty's extraordinary delicacy dispensed with a strict adherence to the forms of state; for only the Archbishop of Canterbury was allowed to be in the room. But there were more powerful reasons than delicacy for this unusual privacy, which will hereafter appear.

On the 18th of September following, the ceremony of christening the royal infant was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the great council-chamber of his Majesty's palace, and the young prince was named George Augustus Frederick.

In this year, the city of Havana surrendered to the English, whose troops were commanded by Lord Albermarle and Admiral Pococke. Nine sail of the line and four frigates were taken in the

15. The Hissar Division is one of those which gets credit for a large amount of salt which is actually imported in another division. The *rawanmas* for a large part of the Sambhar, Didwana, and black salts are imported across the Dehli Division are taken out in the Hissar Division. While Dehli loses the nominal credit for these imports, it gains in a similar way credit on a considerable quantity of Salambha salt which is imported across the Agra Division. The general result is that while Hissar always gets credit for about ten lakhs of rupees more salt duty than it is really entitled to, Dehli is credited with seven lakhs of rupees and Agra with three lakhs of rupees less than they are entitled to.

The following statement shows the nominal and actual imports of salt into each of the three divisions for 1872-73, as compared with the average of the four years ending with that year :—

	1872-73.		Average of four years ending 1872-73.	
	Nominal.	Actual.	Nominal.	Actual.
Hissar	6,66,056	2,64,916	6,98,769
Dehli	7,00,620	9,69,382	8,11,161
Agra	15,04,751	16,69,552	14,56,762
Total	...	27,91,426	27,96,849	28,36,692
				28,39,526

These discrepancies between the nominal and actual imports must be borne in mind in considering the revenue of each division.

The gross receipts and charges and the net-revenue of the Hissar Division for the last four years are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Gross receipts.	Total charges.	Net receipts.
1872-73	...	20,00,429	18,21,633
1871-72	...	21,52,109	19,72,987
1870-71	...	20,35,954	18,47,290
1869-70	...	19,98,716	17,92,527

The receipts as divided into salt duty, sugar duty and miscellaneous were as follows :—

Year.	Salt.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1872-73	Rs. 17,58,166	Rs. 2,41,737	Rs. 696	Rs. 20,00,429
1871-72	...	...	...	...
1870-71	...	...	...	...
1869-70	...	...	...	...

machinery was the keystone of all the mischiefs and miseries of the nation. It was Lord Bute's opinion that all things should be made subservient to the queen, and he framed his measures accordingly.


The earl was succeeded by Mr. George Grenville. Little alteration for the better, however, was manifested in the administration, although the characters and principles of the new ministers were supposed to be of a liberal description; but this may possibly be accounted for by the Earls of Halifax and Egremont continuing to be the secretaries of state.

In this memorable year, the celebrated John Wilkes, editor of *The North Briton*, was committed to the Tower, for an excellent, though biting, criticism on his Majesty's speech to the two houses of Parliament. The queen vigorously promoted this unconstitutional and tyrannical act of the new government, which was severely censured by many members of the House of Commons. Among the rest, Mr. Pitt considered the act as an infringement upon the rights of the people; and, although he condemned the libel, he said he would come at the author fairly, — not by an open breach of the constitution, and a contempt of all restraint. Wilkes, however, came off triumphantly, and his victory was hailed with delight by his gratified countrymen.

In the midst of this public agitation, the q

CHAPTER II.


Mr. Wilkes Is Tried — Prize-money — Female Tyranny — Enormous Supplies — The Death of a Generous Duke — Secret-service Money — Four-pence per Day — A Real Father to His Subjects — The Curse of the Royal Born — Mis-spent Funds — Lord North — Letters of Junius — Doctor Wilmot — Anonymous Letters — Convincing Proof.

URING the year 1764 much public anxiety and disquietude was manifested. Mr. Wilkes again appeared before a public tribunal for publishing opinions not in accordance with the reigning powers. The House of Commons sat so early as seven o'clock in the morning to consider his case, and the Speaker actually remained in the chair for twenty hours, so important was the matter considered.

About the end of this year, the king became much indisposed, and exhibited the first signs of that mental aberration which, in after years, so heavily afflicted him. The nation, in general, supposed this to have arisen from his Majesty's anxiety upon the fearful aspect of affairs, which was then of the most gloomy nature, both at home and abroad. Little, indeed, did the multitudes imagine the real cause; little did the private gentleman, the industrious tradesman, the worthy mechanic,

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But the falling off of the actual exports was not so large, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Year.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Total.
1872-73	87,443	3,26,326	4,12,769
1871-72	1,08,041	3,26,430	4,34,471
1870-71	89,034	3,36,761	4,24,785
1869-70	89,860	2,86,812	3,76,682

The decrease is attributed to the paucity of marriages, which decreased the demand and lowered the price of sugar above line. The exports of 1871-72 were abnormally large from the opposite cause of numerous marriages.

The decrease in charges in the Hissar Division was entirely in contingencies, and calls for no remark.

16. The gross receipts, charges and net receipts of the Delhi Division are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Gross receipts.	Total charges.	Net receipts.
1872-73	26,49,091	1,57,697	24,91,394
1871-72	26,82,890	1,66,829	25,22,361
1870-71	33,45,002	1,61,806	31,86,196
1869-70	32,69,227	1,78,954	30,90,273

The following is the detail of the gross receipts:—

Detail of receipts.

Year.	Salt.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1872-73	21,01,889	5,06,629	40,693	26,49,091
1871-72	20,89,638	6,48,631	44,718	26,82,890
1870-71	27,61,812	6,40,185	66,006	33,48,002
1869-70	27,90,746	4,75,163	8,328	32,69,227

The quantities of each description of salt on which duty was paid are shown below:—

Actual imports of each description of salt.

Year.	Black.	Balambha.	Sambhar.	Dilwara.	Sultanpur.	Solanbha.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1872-73	337	31	68,392	3,321	6,66,632	71,764	148	7,00,620
1871-72	233	7	34,061	4,417	6,49,616	1,07,872	407	6,96,612
1870-71	362	18	68,966	3,642	6,84,682	1,69,144	460	9,17,263
1869-70	...	18	67,706	2,143	6,26,664	2,33,794	2	9,30,249

appointment, performed the ceremony at their palace at Kew. The king's brother, Edward, was present upon this occasion also, as he had been on the two former ones.

Under the peculiar distractions of this year, it was supposed the mind of the sovereign was again disturbed. To prevent a recurrence of such interruptions to the royal authority, a law was passed, empowering his Majesty to appoint the queen, or other member of the royal family, assisted by a council, to act as regent of the kingdom. Although his Majesty's blank of intellect was but of short duration, it proved of essential injury to the people generally. The tyrannical queen, presuming on the authority of this bill, exercised the most unlimited sway over national affairs. She supplied her own requirements and opinions, in unison with her trusty-bought clan, who made it apparent that these suggestions were offered by the king, and were his settled opinions, upon the most deliberate investigation of all matters and things connected therewith!

During the king's indisposition, he was most passionate in his requests that the wife of his choice should be brought to him. The queen, judging her influence might be of much consequence to quell the perturbation of her husband's mind, was, agreeably to her own request, admitted to the solitary apartment of the king. It is true he recognised her, but it was followed by extreme

Nominal imports.

The favourable results of the year are due entirely to the salt duties which were realized on the following quantities of each description of salt:—

Year.	Sambhar.	Balamkha.	Salamkha.	Salt in khal.	Saltpure salt.	Total.
1872-73	2,16,619	12,03,680	61,264	Mds.	153	Mds. 15,01,751
1871-72	2,24,160	10,51,790	59,318	...	107	13,35,201
1870-71	2,10,222	10,19,955	65,151	...	48	13,15,526
1869-70	2,70,902	11,39,161	1,09,354	...	2	15,18,419

Actual imports.

The actual imports in the Agra Division are shown below:—

Year.	Sambhar.	Balamkha.	Salamkha.	Saltpure salt.	Total.
1872-73	2,17,531	12,01,350	1,10,321	Mds. 352	Mds. 15,62,552
1871-72	2,21,660	10,47,210	1,19,215	...	111
1870-71	2,16,096	10,55,897	1,61,372	...	48
1869-70	2,38,933	11,36,167	2,67,851	2,050	...

It will be seen that the difference between nominal and actual exports is in the item of Salamkha salt. Although the greater portion of this salt enters across the Agra Division, the rannas are mostly taken out in the Delhi Division, so that in this case the Punjab gets credit for duty on salt imported into the North-Western Provinces.

The imports in 1872-73 of Balamkha salt from the Bharatpur State are the largest on record. The increase was entirely in the cheapest kind of Balamkha salt—namely, Rania, which is made chiefly in the Dig and Kumbher Circles. The increase in the quantity of this salt imported as compared with the previous years was nearly 1½ lakh of mands. The decreased importations of Saltanpur and other salts to the north and of Balamkha salt itself in the previous two years caused a deficiency, of which the Bharatpur traders eagerly availed themselves, being favoured by abundant manufacture, low prices, and plentiful and cheap carriage. Notwithstanding the large imports in the Agra Division, the figures which I have given above in paragraph 15 show that, taking the three Divisions of Hissar, Delhi and Agra together, the imports of the year were under the average. Something may be due to the extension of the consumption of the Rania rock salt, but I believe a more effective cause of the decrease of imports from Ranyputana, Noh and Saltanpur exists in the advance by rail of cheap salts from Bombay and Guzarat, which now almost exclusively occupy the markets of the Central Provinces.

The amount of sugar on which duty was paid in the Agra Division is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Total.
1872-73	2,43,605	3,58,976	Mds. 6,02,580
1871-72	2,44,666	3,43,308	Mds. 6,87,934
1870-71	3,17,334	3,27,709	Mds. 6,45,018
1869-70	2,76,129	3,83,565	Mds. 6,79,564

Sugar.
Nominal exports.

The imports in 1872-73 of Balamkha salt the largest on record, being nearly 1½ lakhs of mands in excess of the imports in 1871-72.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1872-73.

The actual exports across the Agra Division were as follows:—

Year.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Total.
1872-73	2,38,535	3,74,716	6,13,251
1871-72	3,36,579	3,54,408	6,90,987
1870-71	3,05,719	3,52,546	6,58,265
1869-70	2,55,722	4,19,327	6,85,049

A considerable diminution is thus shown in the exports of refined sugar. The Collector, after careful inquiry, attributes this solely to the year having been declared by the Brahmans an inauspicious year for marriages, owing to certain conjunctions of the planets.

This view is confirmed by personal inquiries made by myself in various parts of the country. Sugar has been plentiful and prices low, and no other cause but that specified above can be found for the diminished demand above line.

18. The following statement shows the gross receipts, charges and net receipts of the Jhansi Division:—

JHANSI.
Gross receipts and charges.

Year.	Gross receipts.	Total charges.	Net receipts.
1872-73	3,25,939	1,52,006	1,44,933
1871-72	3,15,323	1,60,818	1,34,505
1870-71	2,43,585	1,80,832	62,753
1869-70	1,46,866	2,02,189	55,323

Detail of gross receipts:—

Detail of receipts.

Year.	Salt.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1872-73	2,77,696	47,956	387	3,25,939
1871-72	2,52,793	62,385	145	3,15,323
1870-71	1,83,346	58,666	1,573	2,43,585
1869-70	88,532	55,586	2,148	1,46,866

In the Jhansi Division we find, as in Agra, an increase in the salt duty and a decrease in the sugar duty.

The quantities of each kind of salt on which duty was paid in the Jhansi Division were as follows:—

Nominal imports.

Year.	Sambhar.	Chuhia.	Konsia.	Salt in Kosi.	Salt in saltpe- tre.	Total.
1872-73	83,427	7	9,086	2	10	92,532
1871-72	79,813	45	4,396	6	4	84,264
1870-71	61,035	77	1	1	1	61,114
1869-70	29,445	89	1	1	8	29,544

ing to this circumstance, a new office was created, under the name of "Secretary of State for the Colonies," and to which the Earl of Hillsborough was appointed.

The Earl of Chatham having resigned, Parliament was dissolved. Party spirit running high, the electioneering contests were unusually violent, and serious disorders occurred. Mr. Wilkes was returned for Middlesex; but, being committed to the King's Bench for libels on the government, the mob rescued Wilkes from the soldiers, who were conducting him thither. The military were ordered to fire on the people, and one man, who was singled out and pursued by the soldiers, was shot dead. A coroner's inquest brought this in wilful murder, though the higher authorities not only acquitted the magistrates and soldiers, but actually returned public thanks to them!

At this period, the heart sickens at the relations given of the punishments inflicted on many private soldiers in the guards. They were each allowed only four pence per day. If they deserted and were retaken, the poor delinquents suffered the dreadful infliction of five hundred lashes. The victims thus flagellated very seldom escaped with life! In the navy, also, the slightest offence or neglect was punished with inexpressible tortures. This infamous treatment of brave men can only be accounted for by the fact that officers in the army and navy either bought their situations

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1872-73.

Detail of gross receipts :—

Year.	Salt.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1872-73	Rs. 3,62,938	Rs. 1,336	Rs. 644	Rs. 3,81,978
1871-72	3,82,894	26,566	310	4,09,760
1870-71	3,28,770	30,169	6,443	3,65,478
1869-70	2,59,647	31,674	8,130	2,99,351

In this division both salt and sugar revenue has fallen off.

The quantities of salt on which duty was paid in the Sagur Division were as follows :—

Year.	Kansia.	Sambhar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1872-73	Mds. 1,06,679	Mds. 14,320	Mds. 3	Mds. 1,20,999
1871-72	1,14,961	9,667	...	1,27,631
1870-71	68,004	41,585	...	1,09,589
1869-70	43,077	43,471	...	86,548

The actual imports were rather less, namely :—

Actual imports.

Year.	Kansia.	Sambhar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1872-73	Mds. 1,05,649	Mds. 10,377	Mds. 2	Mds. 1,16,026
1871-72	1,14,842	7,931	...	1,22,778
1870-71	83,604	25,799	151	1,09,554
1869-70	47,936	36,743	...	84,678

Banjara trade struggling against competition of rail-borne salt.

As in the Thansi Division, the Sagur import trade across the line is carried on by Banjaras, and has to maintain a constant struggle against the competition of railway-borne salt. Banjara Rapputana salts which are brought across the line. Kansia salt is actually dearer, but being an established favourite with the people, manages to some extent to keep a place in the markets.

Sugar trade decreasing.

The sugar trade of the division is also steadily decreasing, owing to the railway having absorbed all but the purely local traffic. This, too, is very small so far as exportations across the line are concerned, for sugar is grown above line and actually some-times is imported below line. It is not likely, therefore, that much would be exported.—

The following tables give the nominal and actual exports in the Sagur Division for the past four years.—

Year.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Total.
1872-73	Mds. 15,026	Mds. 8,925	Mds. 23,951
1871-72	21,361	13,877	35,238
1870-71	24,464	16,183	39,647
1869-70	27,443	10,503	39,946

and other crafty and designing persons, to whose opinions and determinations he had become a perfect slave. It is to be regretted that he had not sufficient nerve to eject such characters from his councils; for assuredly the nation would have been, to a man, willing to protect him from their vile machinations; but once subdued, he was subdued for ever.

From the birth, a prince is a subject of flattery, and is even caressed for his vicious propensities; nay, his minions never appear before him without a mask, while every artifice that cunning can suggest is practised to deceive him. He is not allowed to mix in general society, and therefore is ignorant of the wants and wishes of the people over whom he is destined to reign. When he becomes a king, his counsellors obtain his signature whenever they desire it; and, as his extravagance increases, so must sums of money, in some way or other, be extorted from his suffering and oppressed subjects. Should his ministers prove ambitious, war is the natural result, and the money of the poor is again in request to furnish means for their own destruction. Whereas, had the prince been associated with the intelligent and respectable classes of society, he might have warded off the evil, and, instead of desolating war, peace might have shed her gentle influence over the land. Another barbarous custom is the injunction imposed upon royal succession

The actual imports are largely increasing, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Kanai.	Sambhar.	Barigara.	Kokan.	Surat.	Sambhar and Kanshi mix- ed.	Dwarka.	Miscellane- ous.	Total.
1872-73	1,165	1,40,439	69,500	...	3,631	1162,04,851	Mds.
1871-72	...	5,473	59	73,137	76,703	912	8,544	271,64,853	Mds.
1870-71	...	11,431	281	26,684	83,522	16	...	21,21,836	Mds.
1869-70	...	7,793	7,400	7,843	46,269	1,864	...	271,173	Mds.

The increase is entirely due to Baragara salt, which has not only taken the place of the Rajputana salt, but has outstripped Satna, half way between Jabalpur and Allahabad, and it may have advanced still further. I take the opportunity to record here, that having lately marched through a considerable portion of Holkar's territory south of the Narbada and west of Nimar, which tract is locally called the Bigarh District, the chief town being Kharson, I ascertained that only salt from the seacoast near Surat was there consumed. It is chiefly brought by Banjāras, and the average price near the Nimar frontier is about Rs. 4-12-0 per maund. This salt is very like Kokan in appearance, but is distinguishable from it on careful examination, being more transparent and with more perfectly formed crystals. This salt does not appear to come below the Customs Line, except in very small quantities.

In the Hoshangabad Division, refined sugar only is taxed on export.

The following table shows the quantities on which duty has been paid:—

Year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,711
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,213
1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,893
1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,886

The actual exports were as follows:—

Year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,332
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,446
1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,129
1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,108

necessary, invitations for splendid parties were given in order to assume an appearance of confidence and quietness which her Majesty could not, and did not, possess.

In this year, Lord Chatham publicly avowed his sentiments in these words: "Infuse a portion of health into the constitution to enable it to bear its infirmities." Previous to making this remark, his lordship, of course, was well acquainted with the causes of the then present distresses of the country, as well as the sources from whence those causes originated. But one generous patriot is not sufficient to put a host of antagonists to flight. The earl's measures were too mild to be heeded by the minions of the queen then in power; his intention being "to persuade and soften, not to irritate and offend." We may infer that, had he been merely a "party man," he would naturally concur in any enterprise likely to create a bustle without risk to himself; but, upon examination, he appears to have loved the cause of independence, and was willing to support it by every personal sacrifice.

About this time, the Duke of Grafton resigned his office of first lord of the treasury, in which he was succeeded by that disgrace to his country, Lord North, who then commenced his long and disastrous administration. Doctor Wilmot was a friendly preceptor to this nobleman, while at the university; but it was frequently a matter of

The imports were on the average good in 1872-73, though ra-

Fluctuations explained.

their less than in the previous year; the falling off is ascribed to famine in the early part of the year and the unfavourable state of market for cotton (which is the return trade,) towards the close of the year. The staple import is Kokan salt. An experiment has been tried of importing Dwaraka salt, but appears not to have an-

swered.

The charges of the Nagpur Division are divided equally between the Berar and Wardha Sections. There are no sugar

duties levied in the Berar Section.

Wardha Section.

Wardha Section.

CHARGES
Divided equally between the
Berar and Wardha Sec-
tions.

Gross receipts and charges.

Year.	Gross receipts.	Total charges.	Net receipts.
1872-73	Rs. 7,68,704	Rs. 81,639	Rs. 6,87,065
1871-72	Rs. 7,12,283	Rs. 81,499	Rs. 6,30,784
1870-71	Rs. 7,21,537	Rs. 79,496	Rs. 6,42,041
1869-70	Rs. 7,02,254	Rs. 1,51,958	Rs. 5,50,296

Gross receipts detailed:—

Detail of receipts.

Year.	Salt.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1872-73	Rs. 7,68,612	Rs. 1	Rs. 91	Rs. 7,68,704
1871-72	Rs. 7,12,157	Rs. 58	Rs. 68	Rs. 7,12,283
1870-71	Rs. 7,20,769	Rs. 472	Rs. 296	Rs. 7,21,537
1869-70	Rs. 6,83,675	Rs. 17,156	Rs. 1,424	Rs. 7,02,254

Since the abolition of the line between the Central Pro-
vinces and Berar, the sugar duties divided to a nominal amount,
and were finally abolished in this and the Raipur Division under
the orders of the Government of India, dated the 30th September,
1872, in the Financial Department.

Nominal imports.

The quantities of salt on which duty was credited to the
Wardha Section were as follows:—

Year.	Kokan.	Baragum.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1872-73	Mds. 4,87,842	Mds. 1,64,945	Mds. 926	Mds. 6,53,713
1871-72	Mds. 4,98,050	Mds. 76,769	Mds. 24,887	Mds. 5,99,706
1870-71	Mds. 5,81,926	Mds. 21,807	Mds. 21,807	Mds. 6,03,733
1869-70	Mds. 5,27,862	Mds. 638	Mds. 638	Mds. 5,29,000

The actual imports are shown below:—

Actual imports.

Year.	Kokan.	Guzarat.	Sarat.	Muscat.	Dwaraka.	Barwar.	Total.
1872-73	Mds. 4,11,140	Mds. 750	Mds. 174	Mds. 34	Mds. 4,103	Mds. 638	Mds. 4,16,027
1871-72	Mds. 4,22,408	Mds. 750	Mds. 174	Mds. 34	Mds. 4,103	Mds. 638	Mds. 4,36,784
1870-71	Mds. 4,38,529	Mds. 750	Mds. 174	Mds. 34	Mds. 4,103	Mds. 638	Mds. 4,38,544
1869-70	Mds. 5,22,565	Mds. 750	Mds. 174	Mds. 34	Mds. 4,103	Mds. 638	Mds. 5,23,203

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1872-73.

1st.—The mortality in May among the Banjara bullocks when coming to the line, and the deaths by cholera of many of the Banjars, including two of their influential Naiks.

2nd.—The early setting in of the rains (6th June), and their unusual severity from July to September.

3rd.—The orders issued by the Commissioner of Cuttack prohibiting the import of Madras salt through the Cuttack Division and tributary mels without the payment of the full Bengal duty. These orders were subsequently modified as regards the trade through the tributary mels.

4th.—A rumour that the line was about to be abolished.

Owing to these causes there was a scarcity of salt below line, and it became worth while to import Cuttack salt which had paid the Bengal duty, and was permitted to pass the Inland Customs line free of further duty. Passes were granted by the Cuttack authorities for 13,230 maunds, of which 12,550 crossed the line during the year.

This Cuttack salt was permitted to enter free of duty under orders which had been issued by my predecessor, though they were afterwards cancelled by him. I have inquired through the Commissioner how the Collector of Cuttack came to act on orders which he had been informed were cancelled, but have received no reply to my question. If we were certain that the salt, covered by the Cuttack pass, was *bond fide* Cuttack salt on which duty was paid, there would be no harm in admitting it free of duty into the Central Provinces, but it appears to me that there is danger of the passes being transferred to Madras salt which has only paid Madras duty. There is no special reason to suppose that this was done in the case of the importations of 1872-73.

The sugar export duties having been abolished in the Raipur Division in the middle of the official year, I have only to report that 147 maunds of sugar paid duty previous to the abolition.

23. The gross realizations of the Internal Branch for the past four years have been as follows:—

Year.	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.					ORDH.					TOTAL INTERNAL BRANCH.				
	Duty on salt.	License fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Duty on salt.	License fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Duty on salt.	License fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1869-70	Rs. 44,810	Rs. 60,864	Rs. 50,001	Rs. 155,675		Rs. 12,106	Rs. 13,121	Rs. 63,656	Rs. 88,883		Rs. 12,106	Rs. 13,121	Rs. 63,656	Rs. 88,883	
1870-71	Rs. 44,810	Rs. 60,864	Rs. 50,001	Rs. 155,675		Rs. 12,106	Rs. 13,121	Rs. 63,656	Rs. 88,883		Rs. 12,106	Rs. 13,121	Rs. 63,656	Rs. 88,883	
1871-72	Rs. 44,810	Rs. 60,864	Rs. 50,001	Rs. 155,675		Rs. 12,106	Rs. 13,121	Rs. 63,656	Rs. 88,883		Rs. 12,106	Rs. 13,121	Rs. 63,656	Rs. 88,883	
1872-73	Rs. 44,810	Rs. 60,864	Rs. 50,001	Rs. 155,675		Rs. 12,106	Rs. 13,121	Rs. 63,656	Rs. 88,883		Rs. 12,106	Rs. 13,121	Rs. 63,656	Rs. 88,883	

Saltpetre manufacture and
trade remarked on in Ap-
pendix B.

Decrease in Saji works in
the North-Western Provin-
ces.

Process of manufacture re-
sorted to requiring no license.

Mr. Ray, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Internal Branch of the North-Western Provinces, on the saltpetre manufacture and trade.

There has been a considerable decrease in Saji (carbonate of soda) works licensed in the North-Western Provinces, amounting to no less than 578 in number, or nearly 40 per cent. On this subject Mr. Ray writes:—"Every alternate year we find a demand for Saji arises and licenses are applied for, and as the season for manufacture does not arrive till April and afterwards, applications pour in and results appear in every alternate annual report." I confess that I do not understand why the demand for this article arises every alternate year instead of every year. It appears that a considerable amount of carbonate of soda is manufactured in a crude way without any factory being set up—namely, by simply watering a tract where the carbonate efflorescence is profuse, and when by capillary attraction a crust has been formed, scraping it off.

This process, which requires no license, is said to be extensive in the Districts of Etah, Etawah, Mainpuri and in some parts of Benares and Ghazipur. It suffices for local wants in making country soap, smoking tobacco, and glass, being also used by village dyers. The Saji made at factories under license at Mughal Sarai in the Benares District and at Sikanardapur Rasrah, &c., in the Ghazipur District, is intended for the Calcutta market, where, in consequence of its superior quality, it realises a good price.

In Oudh, the Saji licenses have increased by 40 in number, or more than 38 per cent. Mr. Hay gives a curious explanation of this in the fact that "since the three years' inundations of the greater part of Oudh, soils have considerably interchanged acids. Our refusals of license for Khari lands less-washed of salt impregnations have driven the Nuhals to the legitimate means of a hivelhood by acceptance of license for 'Keh' (that is, crude Saji) manufacture."

Regarding Rasi, Mr. Ray reports that it was not in demand in 1872-73, and that as saltpetre paid better, manufacturers preferred to make the latter article. Crude Rasi was made sufficient for local wants by the rough process above described for Saji—namely, first saturating and then scraping the soil.

There was a slight increase in the number of Khari (sulphate of soda) licenses in 1872-73. This is the most troublesome substance with which the Internal Branch has to deal. All the raw material used for Khari making contains more or less salt (chloride of sodium), and even pure salt earth is not seldom found in connection with the Khari earth. There is the greatest facility offered to the Khari makers not only to make salt simultaneously with Khari, but also to make salt alone under the pretext of making Khari. With our limited establishments it is extremely difficult to prevent the fraudulent manufacture of salt in Khari works, which are widespread and in the hands of numerous separate owners. The system followed is to license works clustered together, so that they can be more easily supervised, and to refuse licenses in tracts where there is a large proportion of salt in the soil. The salt is not allowed to be separated from the Khari, yet its presence is deleterious, as rendering the Khari less effective for

System followed in licensing
Khari works.

Slight increase in number
of Khari licenses.

Mr. Ray reports that Rasi
was not in demand in
1872-73.

Increase in Saji works in
Oudh.

Process of manufacture re-
sorted to requiring no license.

Decrease in Saji works in
the North-Western Provin-
ces.

Saltpetre manufacture and
trade remarked on in Ap-
pendix B.

CHAPTER III.

Tyranny — Printers and the Proceedings of Parliament — The King Outwitted — The "Thirty-nine Articles" — Parliamentary Bickerings — East India Company — The Earl of Chatham and the King — Commercial Credit — Death of a Debauchee — The American Revolution — Heavy Taxation — An Unhappy Condition of Affairs — German Despotism — Cowardly Inactivity.



THE year 1771 was productive of little else than harassing distresses to the poor labourer and mechanic. At this period, it was not unusual to tear the husband from the wife, and the parent from the child, and immure them within the damp and noisome walls of a prison, to prevent any interposition on the part of the suffering multitudes. Yes, countrymen, such tyranny was practised to ensure the secrecy of truth, and to destroy the wishes of a monarch, who was rendered incompetent to act for himself.

Various struggles were made this year to curb the power of the judges, particularly in cases relating to the liberty of the press, and also to destroy the power vested in the attorney-general of prosecuting *ex officio*, without the intervention of a grand jury, or the forms observed by courts of

report, some of the salt declared for Simla is sold on the way in Native States, but this does not prove that false declarations are made. The trader intends to take the salt to Simla if he cannot dispose of it on the road.

Mr. Brandeth having expressed an opinion that many traders declared for British territory to get their salt registered early, Mr. Lyon changed the practice and has since registered all salt intended for Native States first; nevertheless, the amount declared for export to British territory continues to increase.

The selling price of the salt is Re. 1-4-0 per maund, having been raised from 10 annas under our agreement with the Raja. This extra 10 annas on all the salt which is registered for export to British territory is paid over by the Raja to the British Government.

The total amounts realised by the Raja for the past two years and their division between his treasury and the British Government are shown below :—

Years.	Total amount paid to Raja for salt at Re. 1-4-0 per maund.	Rs. a. p.	
		Due to British Government.	Due to Raja.
1872-73	1,73,541 0 0	66,020 14 0	1,07,520 2 0
1871-72	1,62,688 12 0	55,453 4 0	1,07,235 0 8

The Raja's revenue has, therefore, increased. Under the old régime it averaged about one lakh of rupees per annum.

The expenditure on our establishment in 1872-73 was Rs. 8,260 against Rs. 8,080 in the previous year. Our net revenue was, therefore, Rs. 57,761 in 1872-73 against Rs. 47,373 in 1871-72.

The following statement gives the carriage used for removing the salt from the mines during the past two years :—

Year.	Camels.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Ponies.	Asses.	Goats.	Herd-loads.
1872-73	...	10	3,923	26,741	3,195	1,216	8,952
1871-72	...	2	2,893	19,638	1,883	863	0,708
							95,432
							86,208

Head-load purchasers are required to give a day's labour at the mines before they are given their salt. This, no doubt, is tantamount to an increase in the price of the salt equivalent to the value of the labour, but it is not greatly objected to. If it were stopped, the purchasers would be delayed waiting for salt, as there are not sufficient excavators to meet the demand.

toward them. The contest finally terminated in favour of the printers, who have ever since continued to publish the proceedings of Parliament, and the speeches of the members, without obstacle.

In this year, the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with Mrs. Horton took place. The king appeared electrified when the matter was communicated to him, and declared that he never would forgive his royal brother's conduct, who, being informed of his Majesty's sentiments, thus wrote to him: "Sire, my welfare will ensure your own; you cannot condemn an affair there is a precedent for, even in your own person!" — alluding to his Majesty's marriage with Hannah Lightfoot. His Majesty was compelled to acknowledge this marriage, from the Duke of Cumberland having made a confidant of Colonel Luttrell, brother of Mrs. Horton, with regard to several important state secrets which had occurred in the years 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, and 1763.

This Duke of Cumberland also imbibed the family complaint of bigamy; for he had been married, about twelve months previous, to a daughter of Doctor Wilmot, who, of course, remonstrated against such unjust treatment. The king solemnly assured Doctor Wilmot that he might rely upon his humanity and honour. The doctor paused, and had the courage to say, in reply, "I

expenditure is incurred or the revenue collected, is unalterable. Theoretically, each province should be credited with the tax paid on the salt consumed within its own limits, and the expenditure of the whole Department, which collects and renders secure this revenue, should be divided amongst the different provinces concerned in the same proportions as the revenue. There are no means of ascertaining accurately the actual consumption in each province, but the apportionment of the revenue might be fairly made to correspond with the relative numbers of the population. If this method were adopted of apportioning the revenue, it would be necessary to include the duty paid in Madras and Bombay on salt exported from those Presidencies within the Customs Line.

Omitting Kohat and Alandi salt revenue and the population consuming these or other salts not paying full duty, the following table shows the population of each province, and the actual apportionment of the duty on the salt consumed by them as compared with the division of the said duty in proportion to the population consuming the salt:—

Province.	Population in millions.	Salt duty actually credited.	Salt duty proportioned to the population consuming the salt.
Punjab	15	725,951	351,690
North-Western Provinces	30	487,941	709,331
Central Provinces	9	124,109	213,814
Orissa	11½	1,170	266,018
Madras and Bombay	...	123,429	...
...	...	1,512,903	1,542,903

Besides the above, a considerable amount of salt paying duty in Bengal is imported to the Upper Provinces which ought in theory to be credited with the duty. There are practical difficulties in this apportionment of the revenue, and I am strongly of opinion that the best plan would be to recognise the salt duties as Imperial revenue like the Post Office and Telegraph receipts, and that they and the expenditure on collection should be entered in the Budget of the Government of India only, and not in those of the Provinces. So far as the Inland Customs Department is concerned, a separate proposition to this effect will be submitted to the Government of India.

29. The course of trade has not materially altered since 1871-72, though, owing to the progress of the Railways, especially the State lines in Rajputana and Central India, great changes are impending.

In Statement No. VIII., Part I., will be found full particulars of the salt trade through each post on the Customs Line.

The course of trade has not altered this year, but great changes are impending. Mr. Batten will propose separately that for the future the salt duties be considered as Imperial revenue, and that they and the cost of collection be budgeted for and exhibited accordingly.

therefore, deemed expedient to keep politics and religion as close together as possible, by enforcing the strictest obedience of all demands made upon the clergy, in such forms and at such times as should best accord with the political system of the queen. In consequence of which, the petitions were rejected by a majority of 217 borough-mongers against seventy-one real representatives of the people!

An act, passed this session, for "Making more effectual provisions to guard the descendants of the late king, George the Second, from marrying without the approbation of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, first had and obtained," was strenuously opposed by the liberal party in every stage of its progress through both houses. It was generally supposed to have had its origin in the marriage contracted but a few months before by the Duke of Cumberland with Mrs. Horton, relict of Colonel Horton, and daughter of Lord Irnham; and also in a private, though long-suspected, marriage of the Duke of Gloucester to the Countess-dowager of Waldegrave, which the duke at this time openly avowed. But were there not other reasons which operated on the mind of the queen (for the poor king was only a passive instrument in her power) to force this bill into a law? Had she not an eye to her husband's former alliance with the Quakeress, and the Duke of York's marriage in Italy? The latter was even more dangerous to

Description of salt.	Price fluctuations (value of 100 maddas in maddas)			
	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
LIVERPOOL	1st half year 43-90 2nd ditto 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90
BOMBAY AND KARACHI	1st ditto 43-90 2nd ditto 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90
MADRAS	1st ditto 43-90 2nd ditto 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90
TRIPUR	1st ditto 43-90 2nd ditto 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90
MUSCAT	1st ditto 43-90 2nd ditto 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90
CEYLON	1st ditto 43-90 2nd ditto 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90
PERCH	1st ditto 43-90 2nd ditto 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90
GOVERNMENT PANGAH	1st ditto 43-90 2nd ditto 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90
CADIZ	1st ditto 43-90 2nd ditto 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90	1st 43-90 2nd 43-90

31. The sugar trade of the year, though depressed by the small demand for marriage festivities, was not small on the average. The following figures give the proportion of refined and unrefined sugar actually exported across the Indian Customs line for the past four years:—

Year.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Total.
1872-73	8,77,454	14,29,258	23,06,712
1871-72	10,24,014	12,27,532	22,51,546
1870-71	9,14,193	12,51,127	21,65,320
1869-70	7,69,907	12,69,159	20,39,066

Statement No. VIII., Part II., gives full details of the sugar traffic through each post of the line.

32. The following table shows the number of persons who during the past four years, have been arrested for offences against the Customs laws, and the result of the arrests. It is extracted from the following table:—

Year.	Persons arrested.	Persons released.	Persons committed to prison.
1872-73	105	153	258
1871-72	105	153	258
1870-71	105	153	258
1869-70	105	153	258

Extracted from the following table:—

The percentage of convictions on the number sent up for trial is better than in former years, and is a sufficient proof of the care taken by our officers not to send up persons for trial unless there is fair evidence of their guilt.

Of the numbers arrested, but released, by the Department, the following table shows the reasons for release:—

Year.	On payment of duty.	On payment of duty.	For possession of less than one salt.	Infirm persons and children.	On proof of ignorance or inadvertence.	For want of proof.	Total.
1872-73 ...	22	1,468	1,584	21	2	341	3,448
1871-72 ...	884	1,319	1,151	27	3	258	3,642
1870-71 ...	155	1,200	1,009	53	...	443	2,560
1869-70 ...	7	1,643	2,024	40	...	942	4,656

Cases pending at the close of the year.

Of the persons arrested, 9 had not been disposed of by the Department by the end of the year, and of those sent up for trial, the cases of 112 were pending.

Further particulars giving details for each division will be found in Statement No. IX. There were only four divisions in which the percentage of convictions was under 90 in 1872-73: these were Shahpur, 84.87; Multan, 76.92 (where, however, only 3 persons were acquitted out of 13 sent up for trial); Hissar, 89.16, and Jhansi, 89.41. The action of the Courts was generally adequate, and but few complaints are made of insufficient punishment having been awarded.

The following statement shows the number of persons who were imprisoned and the number who were fined by the Courts:—

Year.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Total punished.
1872-73 ...	816	1,766	2,582
1871-72 ...	749	1,609	2,358
1870-71 ...	810	1,347	2,157
1869-70 ...	1,066	1,270	2,336

The average term of imprisonment awarded was 37.65, and the average amount of fine, 9.51. Further particulars will be found in Statement No. X.

33. Confiscation of goods, or, as a mitigated penalty, the levy of double duty, is a punishment awarded by the Revenue Commissioners on the recommendation of the Departmental Officers. The

Award of minor penalties, viz., confiscation of goods or levy of double duties.

following table, of which the details are given in Statement No. XI, shows to what extent these punishments were awarded:—

Year.	CONFISCATED.				DOUBLE DUTY.				Total of extra duty levied.
	SALT.		SUGAR.		SALT.		SUGAR.		
	Quantity.	Value including duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value including duty.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
1872-73.	1,857	2,477	18,216	51	1,274	2,225	67	2,010	4,560
1871-72.	2,707	3,647	18,722	82	1,032	2,202	78	2,216	2,815
1870-71.	1,677	2,257	16,147	67	2,772	12,672	76	2,257	2,507
1869-70.	2,411	3,101	15,510	157	1,255	27,012	101	1,909	2,604

Out of 3,568 cases of seizures which were reported to the Revenue Commissioners, the recommendations of the Departmental Officers were confirmed in 3,557 cases, modified in 8 cases, and reversed in 3 cases.

31. Smuggling, on the whole, has been well kept down. It is worst in the two extremities of the line. Mr. Wright, Collector of the Shapur Division, remarks:—“(Our most northern posts are stationed at Torcha, where the Sirtun Noeli falls into the Indus. The action of our establishment over the smuggling north of the Sirtun Noeli is strictly prohibited by the District Authorities on political grounds, and though our establishment may see or know of smuggling north of this Noeli, they can do nothing towards capturing the smugglers. Some seizures are certainly made by the Police and Tribesmen, where we are not allowed to trespass, but it has no effect on the smuggling there, which is carried on openly and extensively; and the fact of our establishment having made some large seizures near Torcha itself show what impunity smuggling is resorted to as a trade.” These remarks appear worthy of the attention of the Government of the Punjab.

In the Hissar Division, where there are facilities for smuggling, owing to the difficulty in making an effective barrier, and where the smuggling classes, Kanghar and Rathi, abound, there has been in 1872-73 a decrease of smuggling, owing to the plentiful rainfall, which has given full occupation to the agricultural classes. In the Agra Division there has been increase of attempts at smuggling, ascribed by the Collector to the great cheapness of salt above line. In this division a new device was discovered—namely, that of hiding a quantity of salt within Customs jurisdiction, but above line, and then giving information to the Customs Officers as if of an accidental discovery. Under standing rules the salt is sold and half the proceeds given to the informer without deduction of the Government duty. As the salt is sold at a price above Rs. 3 the man, the informer gets more than Re. 1-8-0 per man, which far exceeds the cost of the salt above line. This device will be carefully guarded against in future.

In the Hissar Division there are facilities for smuggling, owing to the badness of the hedge in parts and to the proximity of Native States and thick forest in other parts of the line; there is, however, no smuggling there on a large scale.

SAVED 1873
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Smuggling has decreased in
Hissar

but has increased in Agra

mercantile classes were further augmented by a great diminution in the gold coin, in consequence of wear and fraud, — such loss, by act of Parliament, being thrown upon the holders.

At this time the discontents which had long been manifest in the American colonies broke out into open revolt. The chief source of irritation against the mother country was the impolitic measure of retaining a trifling duty on tea, as an assertion of the right of the British Parliament to tax the colonies.

The year 1774 bore a gloomy and arbitrary character, with wars abroad and uneasiness at home. The county of Nottingham omitted to raise their militia in the former year, and in this they were fined two thousand pounds.

Louis the Fifteenth of France died this year of the smallpox, caught from a country girl, introduced to him by Madame du Barré to gratify his sensual desires. He was in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and in the fifty-ninth of his reign. The gross debaucheries into which he had sunk, with the despotic measures he had adopted toward the Chamber of Deputies in his latter years, had entirely deprived him of his appellation of the "Well-beloved." Few French sovereigns have left a less respected memory.

The year 1775 was also one of disquiet. The city of London addressed the throne, and petitioned against the existing grievances, expressing their

As Mr. F. R. Blevitt, the Collector of Raipur, as usual omitted in his Annual Report to give any opinion on the officers in his division, I am not in a position to say whether any of them deserve especial mention.

The men, too, are well reported on. Out of the enormous force of nearly 14,000 men, only 54 have rendered themselves amenable to punishment in the Criminal Courts. The majority of the offences were trifling. The heaviest punishment awarded was to two peons in the Shalpur Division, who unnecessarily used their swords. One was awarded seven years' and the other two years' imprisonment. Another peon in that division was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for helping a trader at the mines to smuggle salt. In the Jhansi Division two men were convicted of unnatural crimes and sentenced to five years' imprisonment each. In the Multan Division a peon was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for causing grievous hurt.

In the Shalpur Division one peon attempted to murder another when the latter was asleep. The criminal, however, escaped and has not yet been caught.

The following statement gives the details of the different offences for which the men were punished:—

Division.	Shalpur	Multan	Misnar	Delhi	Total	Agra	Jhansi	Total	Sagar	Hoshangabad	Nagpur	Raipur	Total	Internal.	N.-W. Provinces,	Oudh	Total	Grand Total
Committing with sinners and receiving bribes.	...	3	...	...	3	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
Committing unnatural offence.	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Receiving stolen property.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Quarrelling with a shop-keeper.	1
Wrongful confinement.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Assault or use of criminal force.	...	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Theft.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Causing disturbance at a fair.	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Compulsory labour.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Illicit sale of salt.	1
Extortion.	6
Causing hurt.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total.	5	20	...	...	25	8	...	...	8	1	6	6	14	...	...	...	...	54

Four persons were severely injured in the Hissar Division in the execution of their duty by a band of smugglers and their friends, the ringleaders of whom have been prosecuted and punished. A smuggler was killed in the same division and another in the Jhansi Division. In neither of these cases was the slightest blame attached to our men; on the contrary they were rewarded for having displayed great bravery.

The casualties amongst the subordinate executive establishments are shown in the following table. The death-rate is low, but it is impossible to say how many of those who took leave and failed to rejoin did not die at their homes. Except in the Shihpur Division, there was no epidemic, but there was a good deal of sickness in Hissar, Bera, and Rampur:—

NAME OF EACH MAN AND GRADE.	Casualties.									
	Sub- Assistant Parol, &c.	Regiments.	Jamadar.	Waghmen.	Moharria.	Collector's Office Orderlies.	Line Peons.	Total Subordinate Es- tablishment.	Percentage of total of each kind of casualty on total establish- ment.	
Total sanction ..	161	227	1,017	81	652	211	11,167	13,563		
During the year died ...	1	3	11	1	5	1	119	173	1-27	
Were dismissed ...	2	7	27	2	27	1	530	601	4-44	
Deserted ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	61	0-45	
Resigned ...	1	...	4	2	11	4	150	203	1-49	
Failed to rejoin ...	...	1	15	1	4	6	616	673	4-95	
Removed as unfit ...	...	...	2	1	3	1	61	63	0-5	
Brought under reduction,	...	...	7	1	...	...	28	36	0-26	
Total casualties ...	9	13	66	8	50	17	1,654	1,917	13-38	
Percentage of casualties,	5-69	5-72	6-49	9-88	7-25	7-05	14-81	13-58	...	

OPERATIONS UNDER
THE EXCISE ACT.

36. Under the Excise Act of 1871, the officers of the Customs Department are expressly empowered by the Legislature in Section 46 to search for, and seizure of, illicit opium. Owing to a misunderstanding of that section, it was supposed that the authority of the Local Governments was necessary in order that these officers should exercise these powers. It is, however, quite clear that it is only in the case of search for and seizure of drugs and spirits that it is necessary that Customs Officers should be expressly empowered by the Local Government. In Oudh, the misunderstanding having been brought to my notice was removed on my addressing the Chief Commissioner, but in the North-Western Provinces it seems still to prevail, and there no assistance in repressing illicit opium has been given by this Department.

Even in Oudh there seems to be much jealousy of the action of the Customs Officers in making opium seizures. It is reported to me that in the distribution of rewards scant justice is done to our men, whose interests are thus sacrificed to those of the District Police. Nevertheless, something has been done, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Years.		Number of persons arrested.	Quantity of opium seized.
1872-73	...	31	18 14 0
1871-72	...	215	30 13 0

If encouraged by the Local Authorities, I have little doubt that Customs Officers would do much to assist the Excise Department without neglecting their own duties.

G. H. M. BATTEN,


Commissioner, Inland Customs.

a thirst after blood is never so effectually quenched as when it is repressed by the influence of knowledge, which teaches humility, moderation, benevolence, and the practice of every other virtue. In civilised society there cannot be an equality of property; and, from the dissimilarity in human organisation, there cannot be equality in the power and vigour of the mind. All men, however, are entitled to, and ought to enjoy, a perfect equality in civil and political rights. In the absence of this just condition a nation can only be partially free. The people of such a nation exist under unequal laws, and those persons upon whom injuries are inflicted by the partial operation of those laws are, it must be conceded, the victims of an authority which they cannot control. Such was, unhappily, the condition of the English people at this period. To prevent truth from having an impartial hearing and explanation, the plans of government were obliged to be of an insincere and unjust character. The consequences were the debasement of morals and the prostitution of the happiness and rights of the people. But power was in the grasp of tyranny, attended on each side by pride and cruelty; while fear presented an excuse for silence and apathy, and left artifice and avarice to extend their baneful influence over society. British courage was stifled by arbitrary persecutions, fines, and imprisonment, which threatened to overwhelm all who dared to

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CHAPTER IV.

French Assistance in America — Lord Chatham the Champion — Ribbons and Garters — Burke vs. North — The Great Lord Abingdon — Riots — Defeat at Yorktown — A Political Coalition — Princely Pleasures — "The System" — Irish Prosecutions — The Prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert — A Heated Debate — The Prince Again — Splendid Fêtes.

T the commencement of 1777 the several states of Europe had their eyes fixed on the contest between this country and the colonies. The French government assisted the Americans with fleets and armies, though they did not enter into the contest publicly. Queen Charlotte still persevered in her designs against America, and bore entire sway over her unfortunate husband. The country, as might be expected, was in a state of great excitement, owing to the adoption of measures inimical to the wishes and well-being of the people. The greater power the throne assumed, the larger amounts were necessarily drawn from the people, to reward fawning courtiers and borough proprietors.

This year thirteen millions of money were deemed needful for the public service, and the debts of the civil list a second time discharged! At this time the revenues did not amount to eight millions, and,

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speech, delivered in the House of Lords, this interview took place. His lordship pressed the queen to relieve the people, and, by every possible means, to mitigate the public burdens. But, though her Majesty was gentle in her language, she expressed herself positively and decisively as being adverse to his views; and took the opportunity of reminding him of the secrecy of state affairs. As Lord Chatham had once given his solemn promise never to permit those secrets to transpire, he resolved faithfully to keep his engagement, though their disclosure would have opened the eyes of the public to the disgraceful proceedings of herself and ministers. The noble earl retired from his royal audience in much confusion and agitation of mind; and on the following day, April the 7th, went to the House, and delivered a most energetic speech, which was replied to by the Duke of Richmond. Lord Chatham afterward made an effort to rise, as if labouring to give expression to some great idea; but, before he could utter a word, pressed his hand on his bosom, and fell down in a convulsive fit. The Duke of Cumberland and Lord Temple caught him in their arms, and removed him into the prince's chamber. Medical assistance being immediately rendered, in a short time his lordship in some measure recovered, and was removed to his favourite villa at Hayes, in Kent. Hopes of his complete restoration to health, however, proved delusive, and

No. II.

Return of strength, realisations, extent of line, &c., of the Department of Inland Customs at the close of 1871-72 and 1872-73.

1871-72.										1872-73.										REMARKS.
DIVISION.		Number of officers	Number of men.	Miles of line.	Quantity of salt taxed.	Quantity of sugar taxed.	Gross realisations.	Number of officers	Number of men.	Miles of line.	Quantity of salt taxed.	Quantity of sugar taxed.	Gross realisations.							
Commissioner's Office		3	32	...	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	3	32	...	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.							
Mines...		6	198	...	3,76,924	...	78,027	6	198	...	4,13,984	...	88,746							
Kohat		21	847	...	12,67,636	...	38,82,129	21	853	...	13,66,491	...	41,85,769							
Punjab		3	26	...	88,725	...	66,453	3	25	...	1,05,633	...	66,021							
Mandi		30	1,070	...	17,32,188	...	40,15,609	30	1,076	...	18,86,111	...	43,40,536							
Total		9	463	288	...	...	...	9	463	293	...	...	...				
Indus (Shahpur Division)		17	670	216	...	1,63,049	96,106	17	627	262	...	2,64,333	1,43,798							
Salt (Multan Division)		23	1,478	191	6,22,314	4,69,292	21,62,109	23	1,458	191	5,86,066	3,88,493	20,00,429							
Hissar		18	1,238	964	6,96,612	8,60,665	26,82,890	18	1,238	964	7,00,620	8,68,092	26,49,091							
Dehli		67	3,749	7601	13,19,026	14,92,006	9,31,105	67	5,816	8424	12,86,575	15,11,243	47,99,313							
Total		97	4,819	7904	30,51,214	4,92,006	89,46,714	97	4,892	8424	31,72,786	45,11,243	91,33,849							
CENTRAL P. & BERAR		31	1,767	1663	13,38,201	6,87,934	44,48,433	29	1,767	1683	15,04,761	6,02,680	48,92,642							
Line ...		23	1,616	172	84,264	1,10,683	3,15,321	23	1,616	177	92,682	1,9,965	3,25,939							
N.W.P.		64	3,372	3304	14,22,465	7,98,617	48,03,764	62	3,372	3354	15,97,283	6,92,546	62,14,681							
Line ...		19	981	141	1,27,631	36,229	4,09,760	19	981	147	1,20,999	23,850	3,81,978							
Sagar		14	728	2164	6,628	1,01,213	1,20,254	14	728	2164	1,646	8,47,1	84,907							
Hoshangabad		36	1,063	203	5,99,706	69	7,12,284	36	1,063	203	6,47,928	...	7,67,703							
Nagpur		...	...	327	2,48,945	...	2,95,723	...	...	327	2,36,997	...	2,0,331			
Berar		17	722	260	1,02,996	296	1,22,019	17	722	260	88,648	...	1,06,816							
Kaipur		86	3,494	1,1634	10,85,606	1,36,797	16,60,40	86	3,494	1,1634	10,94,413	1,04,561	16,22,735							
Total		207	10,615	2,2744	38,27,297	24,27,420	1,13,94,899	205	10,612	2,3314	39,72,371	23,08,349	1,16,34,629							
INTERNA L { North-Western Provinces		46	1,266	...	16,897	...	99,66	46	1,266	...	27,761	...	1,43,966							
BRANCH. { Oudh		19	322	...	2,963	...	12,337	19	322	...	4,898	...	18,978							
Total		64	1,578	...	19,860	...	1,11,493	64	1,578	...	32,659	...	1,62,944							
N.W.P. & O.		16	415	44	...	...	6,60,133	16	415	44	...	...	8,82,473			
Sambhar Lake		...	...	...	...	...	28,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Local Salt Works		...	11	...	9,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		320	13,721	2,3184	65,88,616	24,27,420	1,62,09,874	318	13,783	2,3764	68,97,141	23,08,349	1,70,20,682							

being supported by the queen, every vote for supplies was carried by great majorities ; for the year's service alone fifteen millions were thus agreed to. As the family of the king increased, extra sums were also deemed requisite for each of his children ; and what amounts could not be raised by taxation were procured by loans, — thus insulting the country, by permitting its expenditures to exceed its means of income to an enormous extent.

Many representations were made to Lord North that public opinion was opposed to the system pursued by ministers ; but he was inflexible, and the generous interpositions of some members of the Upper House proved also unavailing. The independent members of the Commons remonstrated, and Mr. Burke brought forward plans for the reduction of the national expenditure and the diminution of the influence of the Crown ; but they were finally rejected, though not until violent conflicts had taken place, in which Lord North found himself more than once in the minority.

About this time, Mr. Dunning, a lawyer and an eminent speaker, advocated, in a most sensible manner, the necessity of taking into consideration the affairs of Ireland ; but ministers defeated the intended benefit, and substituted a plan of their own, which they had previously promised to Ireland ; namely, to permit a free exportation of their woollen manufactures. The unassuming character

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not wish to deny. The memorable speech of Lord Abingdon proved his lordship to be one of these, and, as this speech so admirably distinguishes privilege from tyranny, we hope to be excused for introducing it in our pages. We give it in his lordship's own words :

“MY LORDS:—Although there is no noble lord more zealously attached to the privileges of this House than I am, yet when I see those privileges interfering with, and destructive of, the rights of the people, there is no one among the people more ready to oppose those privileges than myself. And, my lords, my reason is this: that the privileges of neither House of Parliament were ever constitutionally given to either to combat with the rights of the people. They were given, my lords, that each branch of the legislature might defend itself against the encroachments of the other, and to preserve that balance entire, which is essential to the preservation of all.

“This was the designation, this is the use of privilege; and in this unquestionable shape let us apply it. Let us apply it against the encroachments of the Crown, and not suffer any lord (if any such there be), who, having clambered up into the House upon the ladder of prerogative, might wish to yield up our privileges to that prerogative. Let us make use of our privileges against the other House of Parliament, whenever occasion shall

REMARKS.	Percentage.	Net receipts.	Grand total charges.	Total contingencies.	Petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous, petty contingencies.	
						Rs.	Rs.
(a) The Central Office charges were, in previous years, included in the charge against the Agric. Division. These have now been separated and are shown as charges of the whole Department, the percentage being calculated on the total revenue.	30.44	61,732	27,014	27,014	...	1,906	1,906
(b) Inclusive of percentage to Malliks and Lumberdars.	35.31	60,470	27,537	...	...	1,212	1,212
(c) Includes toll payments.	4.95	39,78,307	2,07,461	90,948	28,427	11,730	12,464
(d) One annas cess on sale of salt, exclusive of Government duty.	4.22	35,30,613	1,55,397	43,471	11,917	1,274	1,274
(e) This includes improvement of Mayo Mines.	12.51	67,761	8,260	398	...	...	...
(f) Inclusive of percentage to Malliks and Lumberdars.	35.31	60,470	27,537	...	...	...	...
(g) A purely preventive line maintained for the purpose of preventing the Kolab low duty paid salt, dispatching the higher duty paid article of the Shapur Mines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Includes cost of new buildings, Rs. 11,270, on new line.	70.07	43,037	1,00,766	17,899	12,766	1,543	1,543
(i) Includes cost of— Line hedge ...Rs. 400 Scales and weights, " 370 770 on new line.	10.31	18,21,893	1,78,536	8,210	4,379	317	317
(j) Hakimi cess, or royalty.	10.36	42,06,594	4,96,719	33,328	19,379	3,478	3,478
(k) This includes cost of tents, Rs. 500.	138.14	1,43,934	1,89,005	5,872	1,339	1,024	1,024
	7.68	48,17,294	4,01,287	13,438	2,839	2,339	2,339
	8.31	41,04,967	3,99,497	19,223	3,510	2,722	2,722
	9.27	46,69,680	4,76,684	25,537	6,912	6,313	6,313

may arise betwixt the king and his people, on pain of imprisonment, until they bring forth the author.' The statutes of the 2d of Richard the Second, Chapter 5, and the 14th of the same reign, are to the same effect. It is there enacted, that, 'No person shall devise, or tell any false news or lies of any lord, prelate, officer of the government, judge, etc., by which any slander shall happen to their persons, or mischief come to the kingdom, upon pain of being imprisoned; and where any one hath told false news or lies, and cannot produce the author, he shall suffer imprisonment, and be punished by the king's counsel.' Here, then, my lords, two things are clearly pointed out, to wit, the person to be punished, and what the mode of punishment is. The person to be punished is the author, when produced; the mode of punishment is by the king's counsel; so that, in the present case, the printer having given up the author, he is discharged from punishment; and if the privilege of punishment had been in this House, the right is barred by these statutes; for how is the punishment to be had? Not by this House, but by the king's counsel. And, my lords, it cannot be otherwise; for, if it were, the freedom of the press were at an end; and for this purpose was this modern doctrine, to answer modern views, invented, — a doctrine which I should ever stand up in opposition to, if even the right of its exercise were in us. But the right is not in us; it is

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be taken into custody, and brought before this House? If so, at whose suit was Mr. Parker to be examined? Where are the records? Where are the papers of appeal? Who is the plaintiff, and who the defendant? There is nothing like it before your lordships; for if there had, and Mr. Parker, in such case, had disobeyed the order of this House, he was not only punishable for his contumacy and contempt, but every magistrate in the kingdom was bound to assist your lordships in having him forthcoming at your lordship's bar. Whereas, as it is, every magistrate in the kingdom is bound, by the law of the land, to release Mr. Parker, if he be taken into custody by the present order of this House. Nothing can be more true than that, in our judicial capacity, we have a right to call for evidence at our bar, and to punish the witness if he does not appear. The whole body of the law supports us in this right. But, under the pretext of privilege, to bring a man by force to the bar, when we have our remedy at law, to accuse, condemn, and punish that man, at the mere arbitrary will and pleasure of this House, not sitting as a court of justice, is tyranny in the abstract. It is against law; it is subversive of the constitution; it is incompetent to this House; and, therefore, my lords, thinking as I do, that this House has no right forcibly to bring any man to its bar, but in the discharge of its proper functions, as a court of judicature, I shall now move your

[illegible]

gally and wastefully spent the public money ; while petitions were presented, praying "for a correction of abuses in the public expenditure." Riots in many parts of England were the consequences of unjustly continuing wars and taxation, and several hundred people were killed and wounded by the military ; while many others forfeited their lives on the scaffold for daring to raise their arms against tyranny. Lord George Gordon was also committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason ; but no jury of his countrymen could be found to consider his undaunted attempt to redress the people's grievances as treasonable, and he was, consequently, honourably acquitted. The influence of her Majesty, however, kept a minister in office, though contrary to the sense of the wisest and best part of the community ; and a ruinous war was still permitted to drain the blood and money of the many.

War might probably be considered by those in power a legal trade ; but was it not continued for the untenable purpose of avarice ? We think it was. There did not appear to be any rational hope for reform or retrenchment, while men versed in corruption were so enriched, and had an almost unlimited sway over the councils of the reigning authority. Popular commotion was dreaded ; yet the ministers could not be prevailed upon to dispel the cause of anxiety by conciliatory measures, — by a timely redress of grievances, by concession of

A JNENTLYS -

gentlemanly exploits, so that his dissembled appearance was received, by those unacquainted with him, as the sure and incontestable mark of a great and noble soul. But, before our pages are concluded, we fear we must, in duty, prove him a widely different character. It is true, his acquaintance with political characters was chiefly amongst "the Whigs;" it may also be added that those "Whigs," so particularly intimate with this prince, did not gain much by their connection with him, but finally became as supine and venal as himself. They determined that, as the heir apparent, he should not be allowed to suffer any deterioration of greatness, and the principles and practices of so mighty an individual were considered by them to constitute a sufficient patent for continual imitation.

At this period, Mr. Dunning moved his famous resolution to the House, with unbending firmness and uncompromising fidelity. He said, "The influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." It was carried by a majority of 233 against 215; but a second resolution, which was to give effect to the first, was lost by a majority of fifty-one votes.

In the year 1781, William Pitt, the second son of the late Lord Chatham, delivered his first speech in the Commons, in favour of the bill introduced by Mr. Burke, on the subject of reform.

Lord North brought forward the budget on the 7th of March, containing the various items needful

INTERNAL BRANCH.													
North-Western Provinces ...	1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,761
	1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,898
	1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,246
	1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,321
Oudh ...	1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,898
	1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,963
	1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,987
	1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,948
Total ...	1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,659
	1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,032
	1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,588
	1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,269
Grand Total ...	1872-73 ...	13,54,009	2,90,437	6,50,493	5,55,078	7,10,288	1,32,077	3,31,459	84,650	1,18,300	33,003	1,40,439	19,578
	1871-72 ...	12,75,775	16,47,247	6,58,560	5,58,889	7,41,679	1,65,345	3,10,079	1,02,316	1,56,930	19,992	73,187	48,691
	1870-71 ...	12,75,510	10,59,913	6,11,538	6,38,100	7,55,937	2,15,131	3,76,191	93,030	96,456	19,368	26,684	27,712
	1869-70 ...	14,62,507	11,36,477	6,34,779	6,23,593	8,00,272	3,79,753	3,35,356	1,01,206	49,572	17,269	7,843	11,955
<p>Besides this, 13,550 maunds were imported across the line from Cuttack which paid no line duty.</p>													

(i) Salt manufactured at Harour local works.
 (j) Salt manufactured at Mal-lowa local works.



Statement showing the cost per pound* in the Districts of the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Oudh, and Bengal, of the Salt most commonly consumed by the Lower Classes of the population.

No. VII.

Districts in which the salt consumed averaged one halfpenny or less per pound.				Districts in which the salt consumed averaged above three farthings, but did not exceed one penny per pound.			
District.	Population.	Province.	Description of salt consumed.	District.	Population.	Province.	Description of salt consumed.
Kangra ...	743,882	Punjab.	Mandi or Guana salt.	Hoshiarpur ...	938,890	Punjab	Mandi or Guana salt.

Districts in which the salt consumed averaged above three farthings, but did not exceed one penny per pound.				Districts in which the salt consumed averaged above one penny, but did not exceed one penny farthing per pound.			
District.	Population.	Province.	Description of salt consumed.	District.	Population.	Province.	Description of salt consumed.
Gurgaon ...	696,646	Punjab ...	Rewasa.	Dehra Ismail Khan.	394,861	Punjab	Lahori.
Jhilmam ...	500,988	Ditto ...	Lahori.	Delhi.	609,850	Ditto	{ Sultampur and Salambha.
Tallaudar ...	794,764	Ditto ...	Mandi.	Ferozpur ...	649,253	Ditto	Lahori.
Simla ...	33,993	Ditto ...	Ditto.	Gujarat ...	616,317	Ditto	Ditto.
Upper Godavery.	54,660	Central Provinces.	Galli.	Gujarawal,	550,676	Ditto	Ditto.
				Ilazara	367,218	Ditto	Ditto.
				Jhang	318,027	Ditto	Ditto.
				Lahor	789,666	Ditto	Ditto.
				Mazra Kargah,	298,517	Ditto	Ditto.
				Multan	471,663	Ditto	Ditto.
				Shahpur ...	338,796	Ditto	Ditto.
				Shikot	1,003,004	Ditto	Ditto.
				Amritsar	1,083,514	Ditto	Ditto.
				Dann	297,517	Ditto	Ditto.
				Gurdaspur ...	655,962	Ditto	Ditto.
				Montgomery,	359,437	Ditto	Ditto.
				Rawal Pindi,	711,256	Ditto	Ditto.
				Ali Garh	925,538	N.W. P.	{ Salambha and Sultampur.
				Agra	1,028,511	Ditto	Balambha.
				Hamirpur ...	620,941	Ditto	Ditto.
				Moradabad ...	1,095,306	Ditto	{ Salambha and Balambha.
				Mathra	800,321	Ditto	Balambha.
				Mainpuri	700,220	Ditto	{ Balambha and Salambha.
				Banewala	626,779	Bengal	Liverpool.
				Bakerganj ...	2,377,133	Ditto	Ditto.

* Assuming the value of a rupee to be two shillings.

In the beginning of July, the unexpected death of the Marquis of Rockingham threw the whole Cabinet into extreme disorder ; and another resignation of ministers took place, on which occasion Mr. Pitt was constituted "chancellor of the exchequer," although only twenty-three years of age ! Lord Shelburne accepted the office of premier, at the request of the king, which gave great offence to Mr. Fox and the Duke of Portland, who resigned. The country was little benefited by this change, as the money required for the service of the year was more than twenty-four millions, of which thirteen had to be raised by loans.

In November, the provisional articles of peace were signed at Paris between the commissioners of England and those of the United States.

The Shelburne party were obliged to retire in 1783, having, by their arbitrary measures, drawn upon themselves general displeasure throughout the country.

Much surprise was created at the unexpected coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox, which was the natural result of the pressing case of the prince, to whom the queen had confidentially entrusted his father's breach of the law, in the solemnisation of his marriage with herself. The queen, in fact, used the prince's influence to prevail upon Mr. Fox to join Lord North, as he was well informed upon all the circumstances of the king's first marriage. Although the political

SYNOPSIS OF STATEMENT VII.

Districts and their population consuming at each rate.		Rate per pound.	
TOTAL.	Number of districts.	1	Not exceeding 1d.
		1	Exceeding 1d. and not exceed-
		1	ins 1d.
		4	Do. 1d.
		17	Do. 1d.
		6	Do. 1 1/2d.
		1	Do. 1 1/2d.
		1	Do. 2d.
		...	Do. 2 1/2d.
		...	Total
Panjab.	Number of districts.	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
N.-W. Provinces.	Number of districts.	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
Central Provinces.	Number of districts.	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
Oudh.	Number of districts.	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
Bengal.	Number of districts.	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
TOTAL.	Number of districts.	1	...
		1	...
		5	...
		23	...
		58	...
		66	...
		40	...
		16	...
		1	...
		1	...
TOTAL.	Number of districts.	1	...
		1	...
		5	...
		23	...
		58	...
		66	...
		40	...
		16	...
		1	...
		1	...

after period that the whole truth was stated to her by the prince.

New taxes alone could furnish means for the immense additional annuities now imposed upon the country ; and thus were sums for every succeeding year's demand increased.

At this period, the Prince of Wales and his next brother were associated in dissipation of every kind. Their love of gaming was proverbial, and their excess of indulgence in voluptuousness soon exhausted the income allowed them by the country. Their caprices were various, but those of the prince were most strikingly evinced in his abruptly declining his engagements with the celebrated Mrs. Robinson. His usual plan was, when fascinated by the appearance of a new object, to exert every nerve to possess it. Presents, accompanied by the highest eulogiums, and protestations of eternal love and constancy, were always pressed upon the acceptance of the intended victim ; and thus, by apparent devotion and unconquerable passion, many were the delusions he practised, and the outrages he committed, upon the unsuspecting virtue of woman.

Had a plebeian committed but one act similar to those in which the prince was so frequently the principal character, his life must have atoned for his fault, and a destitute family, in consequence, been plunged into distraction. But, because the prince was of such high-reputed family, he must,

ABSTRACT.

Part II.—Sugar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.		N.-W. P.		PANJAB.		Provinces.		REFINED.										UNREFINED.													
DIVISIONS.		Jallandar Doab.		Right bank of the Jumna.		Ganges Doab.		Left bank of the Ganges (Rohilkhand and Eastern Oudh.)		Marts below Allahabad.		Miscellaneous marts.		Total.		Jallandar Doab.		Right bank of the Jumna.		Ganges Doab.		Left bank of the Ganges (Rohilkhand and Eastern Oudh.)		Marts below Allahabad.		Miscellaneous marts.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.	
Multan	Mds.	2,827	Mds.	...	Mds.	...	Mds.	...	Mds.	...	Mds.	75,683	Mds.	78,465	Mds.	8,209	Mds.	...	Mds.	...	Mds.	...	Mds.	...	Mds.	1,68,395	Mds.	1,76,594	Mds.	2,55,159	
Hissar	...	...	36,231	22,855	...	25,696	...	26,696	...	...	2,661	87,443	...	2,30,985	23,707	57,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,058	3,25,836	4,12,769	8,28,807		
Delhi	...	...	1,83,399	1,01,626	...	86,688	14,109	19,709	3,54,526	...	1,49,514	2,70,185	8,703	9,000	86,279	4,73,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2,827	2,19,630	1,24,481	61,379	14,109	98,008	5,20,434	8,209	3,80,509	2,93,892	66,279	9,000	2,17,732	9,75,801	14,96,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	27,266	1,75,556	39,997	1,746	...	2,38,535	...	24,742	1,84,077	1,65,898	...	...	3,74,717	6,13,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	...	5,997	9,918	3,219	10,475	528	30,137	...	19,498	25,227	17,428	78	9,797	72,028	1,02,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	33,263	1,85,444	37,216	12,221	528	2,68,672	...	44,240	2,09,304	1,83,326	78	9,797	4,46,745	7,15,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sagur	...	...	...	15	22	7,316	466	7,819	...	33	7	842	2,734	3,006	6,712	14,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	80,382	...	80,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	15	22	87,845	466	86,848	...	33	7	842	2,734	3,006	6,712	95,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,827	2,52,893	3,09,940	98,617	1,14,175	99,002	3,77,454	8,209	4,24,872	5,03,203	2,50,447	11,812	2,30,526	14,29,268	28,06,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

various state subjects, Mr. Pitt submitted his opinion upon the extravagance and improper pursuits of the prince, adding, "I much fear, your Majesty, in his delirium of debauchery, some expressions may escape him, to the injury of the Crown." "No," answered the queen, "he is too well aware of the consequences to himself, if that transpired; so on that point I can rely upon him." "Is your Majesty aware," said Mr. Pitt, "that at this time the prince is engrossed by a fair beauty? and I believe, from good authority I may say, intends to marry her. He is now so much embarrassed, that, at the suggestion of his trusty friend, Sheridan, he borrows large amounts from a Jew, who resides in town, and gives his bonds for much larger amounts than he receives; by this means, he is actually involved in debt to the amount of above a million of money; and the interest and principal must, some day, be honourably discharged, or else he must never ascend the throne; as the dishonour would cause him eternal disgrace, if not an abdication." Truly this was a fine picture of England's future monarch!

In the year 1785 Mr. Pitt caused prosecutions to be issued and enforced to check the rising spirit of the Irish, as they appeared determined to press hard until they received reform in the representation; and, in order to divert the exasperated feelings of the people of England, as he stood deeply pledged to the reformers, "as a man and a

question. But are such creatures, their imagined interests, and affected opinions, to triumph over the views of the most virtuous patriots and wisest men of the present age? Forbid it, Justice!

The year 1786 was ushered in under some peculiar circumstances of distress and alarm. The king was evidently declining in health, and strong signs of imbecility were apparent. He positively refused to see the prince upon the subject of his debts, and was otherwise much distracted at the recollection of various impositions upon the public, which might have been avoided, if, in the moment of necessity, he had explained himself fully to the nation, and pressed for an amelioration of all unnatural and uncivilised acts of Parliament, detrimental to the peace, welfare, and happiness of the sovereign and the subject.

In July, the prince was so beset with appeals from his numerous creditors, that, partly to silence them, and partly to induce the House to pay his long-standing arrears of borrowed money, he announced his intention to give up his establishment, and, out of his annual income of fifty thousand pounds, to reserve ten thousand, and appropriate forty thousand for the benefit of his creditors.

In the early part of this year, the prince was married to Mrs. Fitzherbert. Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, and Burke were present upon the occasion, as also were some of the relatives of the bride.

DIVISIONS.		Year.		IMPRISONED IN DEFAULT OF PAYMENT OF FINES.										PAID FINES.																
				Number imprisoned for six months.	Ditto for and above three months.	Ditto ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto ditto 15 days.	Ditto ditto 10 ditto.	Below 10 days.	Total number who underwent imprisonment.	Number who paid fines of Rs. 250 and upwards.	Aggregate paid.	Above Rs. 100.	Aggregate paid.	Above Rs. 50 and up to Rs. 100.	Aggregate paid.	Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 50.	Aggregate paid.	Above Rs. 20 and up to Rs. 30.	Aggregate paid.	Above Rs. 10 and up to Rs. 20.	Aggregate paid.	Above Rs. 5 and up to Rs. 10.	Aggregate paid.	Up to Rs. 5.	Aggregate paid.	Total who paid fines.	Aggregate paid.	Average fines.
SHANPUR	1872-73	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	50	10	375	460	28	356	39	205	7	28	101	14.63	14.38
	1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1869-70	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUTAN	1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	1872-73	...	...	6	16	5	16	5	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera	1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1872-73	...	...	5	16	5	41	7	3	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AGRA	1872-73	...	...	2	4	6	35	26	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JHANSI	1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1872-73	...	...	2	13	6	70	31	8	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

the prince's wishes, and the interview terminated without any further explanation or remonstrance; nevertheless, the substance of the interview was immediately communicated to Mr. Pitt. The extravagant expenditure of the prince, at this period, was so increased, that he frequently promised cent. per cent. for advances of cash.

The Duke of Richmond, this year, proposed to erect fortifications all over England. Monstrous as this attempt to enslave the country must appear, the power of Pitt brought the division of the House of Commons on the bill exactly even, so that the Speaker was obliged, by his conscience, to give his casting vote against so traitorous an affair. The establishment of a sinking fund was next brought forward; and, on a surplus of taxes appearing, amounting to nine hundred thousand pounds, new taxes were levied on the plea of making up this sum one million, which, with compound interest, was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt.

In the year 1787 the queen received the wife of the prince (Mrs. Fitzherbert) in the most courteous manner in public. The mental illness of the king became now apparent to those around him, but it was not spoken of publicly.

In April, Mr. Newnham, member for the city of London, gave notice that he should bring forward a motion, the intent of which was, "To address the king, in order to procure his appro-

Total Line AND MINES	1872-73	...	8	65	72	155	67	57	8	422	...	...	1	200	7	460	25	975	51	1,347	227	2,937	249	1,801	643	1,812	1,103	9,423	654
	1871-72	...	63	109	93	150	43	6	53	477	...	...	1	150	2	180	30	1,280	88	2,015	305	3,902	223	1,827	590	1,681.06	1,257	10,565.06	878
N.-W. P.	1870-71	...	28	104	105	143	71	31	33	515	...	...	...	...	6	375	13	639	48	1,189	157	2,037	138	1,061	652	1,456.37	912	6,657.87	730
	1869-70	...	19	33	79	227	186	29	64	642	...	...	3	500	4	580	19	860	41	566	105	1,571	168	1,425	442	1,255.50	784	7,157.60	912
Oquir	1872-73	...	11	26	113	57	16	3	6	232	...	...	...	...	11	1,050	13	445	40	1,078	176	2,065	163	914	69	259	471	5,811	1,233
	1871-72	...	9	23	79	72	20	2	3	209	...	...	...	...	1	75	2	100	45	1,085	98	1,304	91	644	69	174	297	3,782	1,272
Total	1870-71	...	12	37	73	112	14	2	2	249	...	...	...	...	6	600	10	522	56	1,516	128	1,649	112	661	84	289	306	5,197	1,410
	1869-70	...	81	28	76	89	12	1	5	212	...	...	6	700	...	...	6	225	30	655	123	1,413	110	562	73	126	318	3,741	65
Grand Total	1872-73	...	4	24	17	75	24	...	14	162	...	...	...	...	1	100	3	180	13	265	61	666	52	326	63	163	102	1,560	813
	1871-72	...	1	6	20	20	13	...	3	63	...	...	...	...	1	100	5	50	2	50	20	280	23	137	27	70	76	1,707	913
Grand Total	1870-71	...	2	9	8	19	7	1	...	46	...	...	...	...	1	100	6	250	7	60	30	491	26	152	15	43	79	1,096	1388
	1869-70	...	2	15	26	61	76	31	7	212	...	...	2	350	...	...	...	...	...	180	33	421	59	352	37	111	136	1,304	1010
Total	1872-73	...	16	50	130	132	41	3	20	394	...	...	...	...	11	1,050	16	565	62	1,363	237	2,731	205	1,240	132	422	663	7,371	1111
	1871-72	...	10	29	59	92	33	3	6	272	...	...	...	...	2	173	9	160	48	1,175	118	1,564	114	681	86	244	372	4,488	1206
Grand Total	1870-71	...	14	46	81	131	18	3	2	295	...	...	...	...	7	700	15	722	58	1,516	158	2,100	138	813	99	332	475	6,297	1325
	1869-70	...	3	43	96	50	68	32	12	424	...	...	8	1,050	...	...	6	235	37	816	156	1,834	169	914	110	297	466	6,136	1050
Grand Total	1872-73	...	23	101	202	287	111	60	28	816	...	...	1	200	18	1,510	41	1,540	118	2,610	464	5,686	454	3,011	675	2,224	1,766	16,793	950
	1871-72	...	63	138	132	212	76	9	69	749	...	...	1	150	4	325	33	1,360	138	3,190	421	5,466	337	2,508	676	1,925.06	1,609	15,344.06	953
Grand Total	1870-71	...	42	160	166	274	89	34	35	810	...	...	...	...	11	1,075	28	1,381	106	2,765	315	4,867	276	1,674	651	1,788.37	1,387	12,980.37	955
	1869-70	...	22	81	175	377	274	61	76	1,066	...	...	11	1,550	6	580	25	1,065	78	1,781	612	5,405	337	2,339	552	1,552.50	1,270	12,982.50	955

character, and injure him in the opinion of the country." Mr. Rolle replied to this by saying that, "though the marriage could not have been accomplished under the formal sanction of the law, yet, if it existed as a fact, it ought to be satisfactorily cleared up, lest the most alarming consequences should be the result." Mr. Fox, in reply, said "that he not only denied the calumny in question, with respect to the effect of certain existing laws, but he also denied the marriage *in toto*," adding, "though he well knew the matter was illegal under every form of statute provided, yet he took that opportunity to assert, it never did happen." Mr. Rolle again asked, "Do you, sir, speak from direct or indirect authority?" Mr. Fox replied, "From direct authority." The House was now anxious that Mr. Rolle should express his satisfaction; but he positively and determinately refused, "as he wished every member of the House to judge for himself." Now mark the result. Mr. Sheridan (the bottle-companion of the prince) rose and declared, warmly, "that if Mr. Rolle would not be satisfied, or put the matter into some train for his further satisfaction, his opinion was, the House ought to resolve, that it was seditious and disloyal to propagate reports injurious to the prince." But notice Mr. Pitt's reply, who rose, and protested against an attack upon the freedom of speech in that House. Mr. Pitt, indeed, could do no less than stop the in-

SAGAR	Total	1872-73	636	811.13	3,130.18	5	305	23.25	3,153.43	218	1,118.08	3,405.02	298	591.06	3,471.01	3,755.03
		1871-72	980	668.86	2,653.13	7	83	46.23	2,658.73	218	698.74	2,127.36	629	922.68	651.92	2,779.29
		1870-71	461	386.94	2,044.07	18	122.92	865	2,909.08	414	1,189.84	7,097.76	418	808.53	846.60	7,943.26
		1869-70	1,073	642.72	3,689.81	6	25.92	308.27	3,593.42	348	669.10	3,275.96	388	634.86	654.46	2,930.42
	
HOSHANGABAD	Total	1872-73	303	376.07	2,431.19	1	.35	4.56	2,435.76	100	7.8	23.37	35	37.26	26.26	49.62
		1871-72	316	511.22	3,800.22	5	4.14	43.34	3,842.62	88	8.83	26.99	66	40.61	20.79	47.78
		1870-71	319	468.62	3,864.7	6	9.8	105.93	3,970.63	110	6.2	20.75	71	51.98	20.5	60.25
		1869-70	306	527	4,162	5	44	154.6	4,698	79	11	40	46	32	17	67
	
NARUR	Total	1872-73	74	132.68	1,302.81	4	3.87	119.92	1,421.83	75	330.92	822.43	43	433.05	866.13	1,688.66
		1871-72	66	102.54	782.23	4	4.91	79	861.23	53	10.75	68.69	29	81.98	169.99	233.69
		1870-71	76	153.98	1,056.28	3	2.6	82.50	1,138.87	64	24.672	1,062.2	30	39.16	197.74	1,269.94
		1869-70	133	182	1,325	2	17.98	409	1,734	81	240	863	33	100	193	1,066
	
RAIPUR	Total	1872-73	10	48.08	249.49	...	...	...	249.49	20	26.14	109.47	...	...	...	109.47
		1871-72	6	9.93	97.27	...	...	...	97.27	14	8.7	26.28	1	.2	4	26.68
		1870-71	18	3.84	23.39	...	...	...	23.39	16	1.97	5.93	1	.62	1.26	7.18
		1869-70	18	18.37	237.92	...	...	...	237.92	42	61.84	183.64	12	52.39	104.49	288.03
	
BERAR	Total	1872-73	297	940.82	6,523.13	5	4.22	153.68	6,530.40	316	483.20	1,352.89	79	470.31	892.57	2,425.46
		1871-72	630	1,745.03	10,966.16	9	9.05	121.34	11,106.65	305	348.12	2,686.67	97	156.28	193.21	2,779.25
		1870-71	636	1,276.67	9,027.68	9	11.14	158.52	9,216.33	296	359.17	1,716.97	104	126.07	228.70	1,946.30
		1869-70	647	2,859.88	16,524.67	8	62.03	955.50	17,480.17	312	529.96	1,846.55	92	126.11	314.74	2,161.29
	
GRAND TOTAL	Total	1872-73	18	18.69	83.34	...	...	...	83.34	38	27.96	111.84	...	...	...	111.84
		1871-72	17	25.97	308.84	...	...	...	308.84	66	19.84	68.67	...	...	...	68.67
		1870-71	22	41.29	521.82	...	...	...	521.82	66	69.4	207.37	...	...	...	207.37
		1869-70	49	116.94	1,230.38	...	...	...	1,230.38	64	67.26	201.74	...	...	...	201.74
	

out of the "civil list" the sum of one hundred and sixty-one thousand pounds, to discharge the debts of George, called Prince of Wales, with an additional sum of twenty thousand pounds to finish the repairs of Carlton Palace. When this infamous proposition was made, distress and wretchedness were at an alarming height. But the king was more an object of pity than of blame. Royalty, to him, was a deceitful bauble. Those who beheld it at a distance saw nothing but greatness, splendour, and delight ; but, could they have examined it closely, they would have found toil, perplexity, and care, its constant companions.

The king was now fast exchanging the bloom of youth for the languor of age. He knew his duty was to repress calumny and falsehood, and to support innocence and truth ; and not only to abstain from doing evil, but to exert himself in every way to do good, by preventing the mischiefs evil counsellors might devise. Yet the state secrets kept him from acting as his heart dictated, and his mind soon lost all its vigour.

The prince from this time was sure of the attainment of his wishes, if within the power of the queen to bestow ; and, from this conquest, he gave loose rein to the impetuous desires of his wayward inclinations. Splendid fêtes were given, money was lavished upon the most insignificant and indecorous occasions ; virtue openly insulted

No. XIII.

Comparative Return of Cases reported to Revenue Commissioners or otherwise disposed of during the year.

1.	DIVISIONS.		Description and quantity of goods seized.	Grounds of seizure and detail of cases.	In excess of rawanmas.	Difference between goods and specification of rawanmas and goods taken to closed posts, &c.	Total number of cases of seizure.	For release.	For double duty.	Total number disposed of by Collector or Commissioner of Customs.	For release.	For confiscation.	For double duty.	Total number of cases reported to Revenue Commissioner.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total number of cases decided by Revenue Commissioner.	18.	

CHAPTER V.

The King's Health Declines — An Envidable Position — Defeated Air-drawn Schemes — Burke and Fox — A Large Salary — Misfortunes of the Royal Born — National Debt — Slavery and Debate — Parliamentary Introduction — Twenty Millions — Newgate Ruffians — A Degenerate Prince — Vivacious Acquiescence — A Refractory Epistle — More Correspondence — Queenly Cares.

FROM the commencement of the year 1788 the king's health again declined. His mind appeared full of gloomy apprehensions and forebodings ; sometimes he uttered the most incoherent language ; then, dissolving in tears, would ask after the health of the several members of his family, and especially of his youngest daughter, to whom he was more particularly attached. This state of aberration was, however, strictly concealed from the public as long as possible by the queen. Here, again, mark her German policy. Fearing she could not much longer conceal the king's indisposition, she determined to consult her favourite minister, and they resolved upon a proposition to give to the queen's care the charge of his Majesty's person, presuming that step was finally needful, as by its adoption only could she retain

Revenue Report on the Irrigation Works of the Ajmer-Merwara District for the year ending 31st March 1922.

I. Rainfall.—The average rainfall during the year 1921-22 was 17 inches 91 cents as against 17 inches 74 cents in the previous year, the normal being 21 inches. During the year under report, which comprises Rabi 1328 Fasil and Kharif 1329 Fasil, the outturn of Rabi harvest was good and that of Kharif fair.

II. Classification of Tanks.—There was no change in the classification of tanks.

III. Capital Outlay.—The total capital outlay to the end of March 1922 amounted to Rs. 35,45,981.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 37,956, as detailed below:—

Direct Charges.—	
Works, establishment, plant and suspense accounts	Rs 37,088
Indirect Charges.—	
Leave and pension allowances	868
Total	Rs 37,956

IV. The gross revenue assessed is compared below with the figures of the previous five years:—

Gross Revenue.—	
	Rs.
1921-22	1,14,812
1920-21	1,12,127
1919-20	1,12,129
1918-19	92,288
1917-18	1,12,985
1916-17	1,27,779

The assessments of 1921-22 and 1920-21 for the different classes of tanks are compared as follows:—

Class of tanks.		1920-21.		1921-22.		Difference between the figures of 1921-22 and 1920-21.
		Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.		
Crop rate tanks	Rs.	3,771	6,717	10,488	2,831	6,168
Share of well assessment and difference between dry and wet rates.	Rs.	23,603	12,294	35,897	25,117	12,673
Fixed Tanks	Rs.	4,708	12,347	17,255	6,214	13,038
Miscellaneous	Rs.	16,976	27,217	43,193	15,976	27,217
Share of well assessment and difference between dry and wet rates.	Rs.	4,066	714	4,770	3,859	1,216
Total	Rs.	62,114	69,459	1,11,603	52,997	60,342
Add amount realized by Public Works Department.	Rs.	250	244	524	268	1,205
Gross Total	Rs.	62,364	69,703	1,12,127	53,265	61,547
	Rs.					1,14,812
	Rs.					+2,685

in his power. The man who, after this retrospect, pronounces there never was a false step or a deviation from rectitude, we venture to say is but very little acquainted with humanity. It is also well known to more than one or two individuals that the Prince of Wales dared to jest with her Majesty upon the occasional private interviews she held with this minister; and his Royal Highness was once seriously sent from her presence, in consequence of a trifling discovery he made. It therefore seemed the more requisite that the appearance of a rigid decorum must exist at court; consequently, if any lady had been known to violate those bounds, she must be excluded from royal favour, and never again enter the precincts of the palace. Her Majesty, it will be perceived from this, knew how to put on the garb of virtue, if she possessed it not. Our love of impartiality, however, obliges us to give an instance contrary to the general edict of the queen. Her Majesty was made fully acquainted with Mrs. Fitzherbert's history, and therefore knew that this lady had been left a widow — twice; and that she afterward accepted the protection of the Marquis Bellois, which intimacy was of considerable duration. Yet, as soon as the prince married her, she was a general visitant at court, and received the most especial and unlimited polite attentions from the queen. Let this example suffice to show her Majesty's scrupulous delicacy.

accordance with the statement furnished by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, are as follows. —

Rs.	(a) Revenue management	(b) Cost of maintenance	(c) Indirect charges	Total	Total
8,867	.	.	.	1,01,839*	1,01,839
5,098	.	.	.	1,15,899	70,821
					28,072
					2,446
					1,01,839

The expenditure of the year as compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of Rs. 7,409 which is mainly due to higher expenditure in Bearwar Sub-Collectorate.

PERCENTAGE ON REVENUE AND AREA ASSESSED.

IX.—The working expenses which amounted to Rs. 1,15,299 were more than the gross revenue assessed by Rs. 487.

The incidence of the working expenses on the area assessed was Re. 1 on 2 acre.

ACTUAL COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR'S WORKING.

X.—The actual revenue collected amounted to Rs. 1,13,840 and the working expenses to Rs. 1,15,299 showing a deficit of Rs. 1,450.

EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATING.

XI.—During the year experiments were made to ascertain the output of Barley and Maize. The results are shown in statement No. VI prescribed under rule 49 of the Irrigation Rules.

AREA AND VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF CROPS.

XII.—The total area and estimated value of the produce of different kinds of crops irrigated in 1921-22 as compared with 1920-21 are as shown below:—

DISTRICT.	CROPS RICE TANKS.	Area.	Estimated value.	FIXED AND VARIABLE TANKS.	Area.	Estimated value.	TOTAL FOR 1921-22.	TOTAL FOR 1920-21.	Area.	Estimated value.
Ajmer	Acres.	738	26,438	Acres.	7,747	1,80,634	8,485	2,07,072	Acres.	12,469
	Rs.	1,04,517	12,611	Rs.	6,68,611	14,946	7,73,128	11,928	Rs.	5,48,716
Mewar	Acres.	2,334	1,30,955	Acres.	20,858	8,49,216	23,431	9,80,200	Acres.	24,897
	Rs.	8,072	1,30,955	Rs.	20,858	8,49,216	23,431	9,80,200	Rs.	11,39,517
Total										

O. C. WATSON, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Mewar, Ajmer.

rental rebuke, although a family of high respectability suffered the loss of their only daughter, a most beautiful and accomplished girl, nearly twenty years of age. She was a victim of the duke's sensuality, and destroyed herself by poison soon afterward ; such were the extreme sentiments of honour and virtue entertained by her. Some of her family yet live to mourn her loss and regret the privileges of royalty.

In this year a revolution broke out in France, and innumerable lives were lost. The opposite views which Burke and Fox took of this event dissolved the friendship that had so long existed between them.

In February, 1790, the printer of *The Times* newspaper was fined one hundred pounds for a libel on the Prince of Wales, and the like sum for a libel on the equally illustrious seducer, the Duke of York. If a verdict had been given otherwise, royalty would have been humbled.

In this year, also, a most remarkable occurrence transpired. A very respectable clergyman was induced to marry two persons upon an extreme emergency, without their obtaining a license or the publishing of banns. The clergyman was tried at Leicester for this offence, and sentenced to be transported for fourteen years. Many appeals were made, in a quiet and peaceable manner, to the judge. Expostulations upon the disproportion of the punishment were also made by various

Revenue Report on the Irrigation Works of the Ajmer-Merwara District for the year ending 31st March 1922.

I. *Rainfall*.—The average rainfall during the year 1921-22 was 17 inches 91 cents as against 17 inches 74 cents in the previous year, the normal being 21 inches. During the year under report, which comprises Rabi 1328 Fasil and Kharif 1329 Fasil, the outturn of Rabi harvest was good and that of Kharif fair.

II. *Classification of Tanks*.—There was no change in the classification of tanks.

III. *Capital Outlay*.—The total capital outlay to the end of March 1922 amounted to Rs. 35,45,981.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 37,956, as detailed below:—

Direct Charges.—	
Works, establishment, plant and suspense accounts	Rs 37,088
Indirect Charges.—	
Leave and pension allowances	868
Total	Rs 37,956

IV. The gross revenue assessed is compared below with the figures of the previous five years:—

Gross Revenue.—	
	Rs.
1921-22	1,14,812
1920-21	1,12,127
1919-20	1,12,129
1918-19	92,388
1917-18	1,12,985
1916-17	1,27,779
Ajmer	62,997
Merwara	60,842
P. W. D.	1,473
Total	1,14,812

The assessments of 1921-22 and 1920-21 for the different classes of tanks are compared as follows:—

Class of tanks.		1920-21.		1921-22.		Difference between the figures of 1921-22 and 1920-21.
		Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.		
Crop rate tanks	Rs.	3,771	6,717	10,488	2,831	6,168
Share of well assessment and difference between dry and wet rates.	Rs.	23,603	12,294	35,897	25,117	12,673
Fixed Tanks	Rs.	4,708	12,347	17,255	6,214	13,038
Miscellaneous	Rs.	4,066	714	4,770	3,859	1,216
Total	Rs.	62,114	69,459	1,11,603	52,997	60,842
Add amount realized by Public Works Department.	Rs.	250	244	624	268	1,205
Gross Total	Rs.	62,364	69,703	1,12,127	53,265	61,547
						1,14,812
						+2,685

many of their countrymen would have gladly lent their money upon such terms ; but former inaccuracies paved the way for future misgivings. At length the sum was furnished, from foreign houses chiefly, — the amount of which was one million. The princes received nearly half a million immediately, and the other portion was to be paid according to the stipulation, the interest being fixed at six per cent. This interest, however, was not paid upon its becoming due ; consequently there was a suspicion of unfair dealing ; but of this subject we must treat anon.

A trifling dispute with Spain this year cost the country three hundred thousand pounds.

The year 1791 was a period of continual debate and of harassing vexation, both at home and abroad. In the meanwhile, the prince was engrossed in his pursuits of pleasure, ever searching after variety in every possible shape. Such also were the pursuits of his royal brothers.

It now becomes our painful duty to speak of the females of this “illustrious family.”

It is one of the unnatural distinctions of royalty, and which is often fatal to the happiness of society, that their ways are not the ways of the other sons and daughters of humanity. Though royal blood is not of itself considered a barrier against marriage, the very few persons that are eligible to marry a king’s daughter, besides the unsurmountable difficulties which religion opposes to such

accordance with the statement furnished by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, are as follows. —

Rs.	(a) Revenue management	(b) Cost of maintenance	(c) Indirect charges	Total
8,867
1,01,839*
5,098
1,15,899
70,821
28,072
2,446
1,01,839
	* Works and repairs	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Total

The expenditure of the year as compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of Rs. 7,409 which is mainly due to higher expenditure in Bearwar Sub-Collectorate.

PERCENTAGE ON REVENUE AND AREA ASSESSED.

IX.—The working expenses which amounted to Rs. 1,15,299 were more than the gross revenue assessed by Rs. 487.

The incidence of the working expenses on the area assessed was Re. 1 on 2 acre.

ACTUAL COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR'S WORKING.

X.—The actual revenue collected amounted to Rs. 1,13,840 and the working expenses to Rs. 1,15,299 showing a deficit of Rs. 1,450.

EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATING.

XI.—During the year experiments were made to ascertain the output of Barley and Maize. The results are shown in statement No. VI prescribed under rule 49 of the Irrigation Rules.

AREA AND VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF CROPS.

XII.—The total area and estimated value of the produce of different kinds of crops irrigated in 1921-22 as compared with 1920-21 are as shown below:—

DISTRICT.	CHOP BATH TANKS.	FIXED AND VARIABLE TANKS.	TOTAL FOR 1921-22.	TOTAL FOR 1920-21.
Area.	Estimated value.	Area.	Estimated value.	Area.
Estimated value.	Area.	Estimated value.	Area.	Estimated value.
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
738	26,438	7,747	1,80,634	8,485
2,334,135	1,04,517	12,611	6,68,611	14,946
8,072,313	1,30,955	20,858	8,49,216	23,431
Total				
11,39,951				

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Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

disgrace. For the present we must leave these very painful reflections ; though we fear truth will compel us to renew the subject.

The revenue was, as usual, unequal to meet the extravagancies of the royal family, and so was added every succeeding year an increase to the already immense "national debt."

The queen became now much disturbed by the dissatisfaction so generally expressed by all classes of society, and she therefore resolved to give the minister her opinion upon the subject. Mr. Pitt accordingly presented himself, and was received with courteous attention. The queen expressed her fears of an ill ultimatum, unless some plan could be proposed to satisfy the desires of the people. After various propositions were made and rejected, it was deemed prudent to resist any and every motion which might be made in the Commons for reform in the state of the representation, and to rule over the people by force, if found needful.

The House met early in the year 1792, and the king announced the marriage of his second son, Frederick, with a daughter of the King of Prussia. In March, Mr. Pitt proposed to settle thirty thousand pounds per annum upon their Royal Highnesses. The opposition remonstrated, but the motion was finally carried.

Much interest was excited upon the subject of the slave trade ; and Mr. Wilberforce urged the

I. B. IRRIGATION BRANCH.—Capital account of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for, and to end of, the year 1921-22.

Names of Works.	DURING THE YEAR.														TO END OF THE YEAR.													
	DIRECT CHARGES.														INDIRECT CHARGES.													
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Loss by Exchange.	Suspense Account.	TOTAL.	Deduct—Receipts and recoveries on capital account.	Net Total.	Capitalized abatement of land revenue.	Leave and pensionary charges.	Audit and Accounts Establishment.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Loss by Exchange.	Suspense Accounts.	TOTAL.	Deduct—Receipts and recoveries on capital account.	Net Total.	Capitalized abatement of land revenue.	Leave and pensionary charges.	Audit and Accounts Establishment.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
A.—IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Unproductive Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tanks in Alwar Sub-Collector's Tank in Bharat Sub-Collector's Tank in Todgarh Sub-Collector's Tank in	23,087	4,625	701	...	...	6,772	25,390	...	25,390	...	635	260	661	27,021	14,62,420	8,60,010	2,41,776	17,325	3,665	107	...	11,225	17,02,320	927	17,02,000	20,163	42,321	62,502
TOTAL	23,087	4,625	701	...	...	6,772	25,390	...	25,390	...	635	260	661	27,021	14,62,420	8,60,010	2,41,776	17,325	3,665	107	...	11,225	17,02,320	927	17,02,000	20,163	42,321	62,502

I. C. Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year ending the 31st March 1922. Realization under main heads of Revenue and Working Expenses.

Names of Works.	REVENUE (ACTUAL RECEIPTS).										WORKING EXPENSES.																	
	IRRIGATION.					REVENUE MANAGEMENT.					MAINTENANCE.																	
	Water rates directly paid.	Portion of land revenue due to Works.	TOTAL.	Navigation.	Plantation.	Water power.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Deduct—Refunds.	Gross receipts, less refunds.	Direction.	Executive.	Navigation.	Civil officers.	Total Revenue Management.	Direction.	Executive.	Medical.	TOTAL.	Works.	Repairs.	Sundries.	Tools and Plant.	Plantation.	Total cost of maintenance.	Indirect charges.	Grand Total—Working expenses.	Net Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
A.—IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(2) Unproductive Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Tanks in Alwar Sub-Collector's Tank in Bharat Sub-Collector's Tank in Todgarh Sub-Collector's Tank in	6,163	4,754	48,017	...	...	4,127	53,041	...	53,041	...	...	...	...	4,271	4,271	3,153	7,163	...	10,306	3,663	22,911	...	636	...	37,210	1,632	43,416	9,623
TOTAL	6,163	4,754	48,017	...	...	4,127	53,041	...	53,041	...	...	...	...	4,271	4,271	3,153	7,163	...	10,306	3,663	22,911	...	636	...	37,210	1,632	43,416	9,623
	6,250	20,070	35,278	...	...	2,084	38,362	...	38,362	...	...	...	...	2,712	2,712	3,453	8,210	...	12,663	16,580	10,187	...	1,006	—	45,430	2,201	47,332	-12,020
	3,551	18,113	22,067	...	...	307	22,471	...	22,471	...	...	...	...	1,831	1,831	1,035	2,867	...	6,109	3,766	9,255	...	420	...	18,620	990	21,601	933
	16,416	61,546	1,07,262	...	...	6,578	1,13,840	...	1,13,840	...	...	...	...	9,567	9,567	8,422	10,451	...	23,472	22,458	49,384	...	2,146	...	1,01,330	6,003	1,16,220	-1,450

C. W. C. CARSON,

Accountant General, United Provinces.

ing influence upon the minds of statesmen. The crisis seemed near, that some salutary and healing measure of reform in the state of the representation must be adopted; for it was imprudent any longer to be silent on the subject. Mr. Grey, therefore, moved the question in the House, on the 30th of April, and was supported ably by Mr. Erskine and others; but the minister (Mr. Pitt) repelled the motion, and spoke as warmly for its withdrawal as he had formerly spoken in its defence, and of its necessity. The result was prejudicial to the rights and privileges of free-born men; the motion was dismissed, and a royal proclamation issued against all seditious writings and correspondences, — plainly proving that the Crown needed the aid of spies and informers, in order to continue its baneful and injurious influence over a deluded and degraded people. Thus was an attempt to obtain justice defeated by a combination of overbearing tyranny and oppression; and thus was the “state automaton” moved at pleasure by the secret springs of court intrigue and infamy, regulated by the queen. One extreme generally leads to another, and so by degrees the freedom of the constitution was changed to tyrannical fetters, under the assumed title of “improvements in our code of laws,” whilst distress continued, and expostulation, as usual, proved fruitless.

Mr. Pitt, at this time, through a private channel, communicated his desire to see Mr. Canning,

III. C.

Demands and Realizations during the year 1921-22 in Ajmer-Merwara.

CLASS OF WORKS.	BALANCE OF DEMAND UNREALIZED AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.										DEMANDS OF THE YEAR.										DEDUCT AMOUNT UNREALIZED AT CLOSE OF YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Due.	Not due on account of Rabi.	Total.	WATER REVENUE.		Share of Well Assessment.	Difference between dry and wet rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total including balance at commencement of the year.	Deductions not including Cash refunds.	Net Total.	Due.	Not due.	Actual receipts of the year.									
				Kharif.	Rabi.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17								
CHOP RATE TAXES.																								
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	Rs. 1,578	Rs. 2,388	Rs. 3,966	Rs. 722	Rs. 2,109	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 499	Rs. 3,330	Rs. 7,296	Rs. ...	Rs. 7,296	Rs. 1,388	Rs. 2,109	Rs. 3,799									
Bawar do.	...	1,363	1,363	2,124	2,248	...	...	109	4,571	5,984	...	5,984	...	2,240	3,687							
Todgarh	..	2,607	2,607	690	1,206	...	...	135	1,031	4,438	...	4,438	...	1,206	3,232							
Total	1,578	6,266	7,886	3,436	5,563	...	...	833	9,832	17,668	...	17,668	1,388	5,555	10,718							
FIXED AND VARIABLY ASSESSED OLD TAXES.																								
Ajmer	618	13,901	14,519	16,634	14,697	12,471	3,505	3,360	49,667	64,186	...	64,186	611	14,697	48,978									
Bawar	...	7,054	7,054	11,932	8,221	10,760	3,304	680	34,906	41,960	...	41,960	269	8,221	33,470									
Todgarh	...	3,394	3,394	2,433	3,128	12,558	686	332	18,934	22,328	...	22,328	...	3,127	19,201									
Total	618	24,349	24,967	29,998	26,044	36,798	7,395	4,272	1,03,507	1,28,474	...	1,28,474	780	26,045	1,01,649									
GRAND TOTAL	2,186	30,607	32,803	33,434	31,607	35,798	7,395	5,105	1,13,339	1,46,142	...	1,46,142	2,168	31,600	1,12,367									

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

expensive were their amours and gallantries, in addition to their gambling transactions, that they were continually involved in debt, and, for momentary relief, borrowed sums of every person willing to run the risk of a loan, or afraid to incur the royal displeasure.

The king was ignorant of the most dishonourable transactions in which his sons were so deeply involved ; what he did know was sufficient to make him miserable. Their supplies and income were to an enormous extent ; yet his Majesty was aware that the Duke of York's horses and carriage were seized, while going down Piccadilly, and his Royal Highness obliged to walk home.

Declaration of hostilities was announced between Great Britain and France, and the year's supply amounted to twenty millions. To provide this enormous sum, extra taxes were again levied upon the people.

We enter upon the year 1794 with sorrow and indignation, as it was the commencement of an all-important era in national affairs. The king beheld the critical state of the empire with much sorrow and disquietude. The extravagant and imprudent conduct of his sons also acted as a canker upon his heart. In vain did he endeavour to represent to them that, to be worthy of holding their rank in such a great nation, they ought to lay aside the follies which had so long been practised by them ; and as earnestly, yet as vainly, did he press them

Statement of Areas irrigated by Irrigation Works in the Ajmer-Merwara Districts during 1921-22.

NAME OF WORKS.	AREAS IRRIGATED AND UNIRRIGATED IN ACRES.										AVERAGE DISCHARGE C.F.T. PER SECOND.				AREA IRRIGATED PER C.F.T. PER SECOND.				REMARKS.
	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.	Flow.	Lift.	DOUBLE CROPPED.		AT HEAD.		UTILIZED.		DISCHARGE AT HEAD.		UTILIZED.			
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.				Area irrigated.	Percentage total area.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.		Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
CROP RATE TAXES.																			
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate.	402½	76½	114½	137½	738	421	103	115	15.38										
Barwar "	559½	19½	1,031½	190½	1,803½	786½	808	151	8.3										
Todgarh "	186½	48½	247½	98½	530½	120½	263½	56	10.5										
Total	1,105½	143½	1,396½	426½	3,072½	1,327½	1,174½	322	10.4										
FIXED AND VARIABLE ASSESSED TAXES.																			
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate.	3,852	83	3,217	565	7,747	6,554	545	1,109	14.31										
Barwar "	4,357½	685	1,428½	3,651½	10,073½	5,155	621½	442	4.3										
Todgarh "	852½	566½	429½	700½	2,538½	859	414½	60	2.3										
Total	9,062½	1,283½	5,096½	4,915½	20,358½	12,578	1,580½	1,611	7.9										
GRAND TOTAL	10,168½	1,427½	6,492½	5,343½	23,431½	13,003½	2,754½	1,333	6.2										

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

orders of that illiberal and corrupt minister, — Mr. Henry Dundas.

Let us hope that the day is for ever past when men can be thus treated for merely giving vent to their complaints and sufferings. It is the prerogative of affliction to complain, more sacred and natural than any titles or immunities which privileged persons enjoy. And whenever force is employed against argument and reason, though the contest may be unequal, depend upon it that the cause of truth will ultimately prevail.

At this period the Prince of Wales was involved in more than six hundred thousand pounds, beside bonds and bills, signed by him, to a very enormous amount ; and, finding himself unable to procure any further sums, he applied to the queen for assistance in this extremity. Her Majesty referred him to his father, and pressed him to yield to any advice which the king might suggest, or any plan he might recommend.

A time was appointed for an interview, and the father and son entered upon these very distressing and dishonourable transactions. After much deliberation, the king observed "that it was utterly impossible to ask Parliament for any relief, as it was all the minister could now do to keep the wheels of state in motion ; and, even to do that, it required immense loans to be raised, to make up the deficiency of the year's current expenses." As a last resource, the king proposed that the prince

Statement showing incidence of Working Expenses and Assessed Water Revenue on Irrigation works in Ajmer-Merwara, during the year 1921-22.

Class of Works.	Average discharge of the year at duct head in cubic feet per second.	WATER REVENUE ASSESSED.				Working expenses Direct and Indirect.	Acres Irrigated during the year.	WORKING EXPENSES.		WATER REVENUE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.		REMARKS.
		Direct.	Indirect.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.			Per cent. on gross revenue.	Per acre irrigated.	Direct.	Indirect.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GRAB RATE TANKS.												
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	2,831	...	409	3,330	1,560	738	46.8	2.1	8.8	...	
Bewar	4,372	...	189	4,571	803	1,605½	17.5	.5	2.7	...	
Tolgah	1,706	...	135	1,931	745	383½	38.58	1.94	4.6	...	
Total	8,909	...	833	9,832	3,108	2,726½	31.6	1.1	3.3	...	
FIXED AND VARIABLY-ASSESSED TANKS.												
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	1,558	44,749	3,360	49,667	75	7,747	.15	...	.2	5.7	
Bewar	2,483	31,743	680	34,906	51	5,786½	.14	...	.4	5.4	
Tolgah	909	17,704	232	18,935	16	1,273½	.08	...	.7	13.3	
Total	4,950	94,286	4,272	1,03,508	142	14,806½	.13	...	.3	6.3	
GRAND TOTAL	13,940	94,286	5,105	1,13,340	3,250	17,533½	2.8	.18	.7	5.3	

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

acquiesced ; but his Majesty thought that his son's language wanted sincerity.

The evening was spent in revelry and debauchery by the prince and his companions, and his Royal Highness swore, "I will marry the Princess of Brunswick, which," said he, "will be no marriage at all, and desert her, of which I will give her timely notice." The miniature was painted flatteringly, and the following letter from the prince accompanied it to his intended wife :

Copy of a letter written to the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, by George, Prince of Wales.

"1794.

"MADAM : — The king my father, whom I highly respect and esteem, has just announced to me that your hand is destined for me. I am obliged, by the imperious force of circumstances, to own that this intelligence has thrown me into despair, and my candour does not allow me to conceal my sentiments from you. I hope that when you are acquainted with them, you will aid me in breaking the ties which would unite us only to render us unhappy ; and which will be in your power to oppose, since I am unable to do so. You, madam, are adored by your parents ; I am aware that they have allowed you the liberty of refusing all the princes who have been proposed to you in marriage ; refuse me also, I conjure you in the name of pity, to which I know you are no stranger. You

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3. The following table compares the revenue assessed for the year with the area irrigated and protected : —

Sub-Collectorate.	Irrigation Revenue assessed.	Area.			Assessment per acre.
		Irrigated.	Protected.	Total.	
Ajmer	64,729	14,157	3,970	18,127	3-57
Beawar	47,785	5,405½	1,049½	6,455½	7-4
Podgarh	27,426	9,019	4,501½	13,520½	2-02
Total	1,39,940	28,581½	9,521½	38,102½	3-67
Total for 1906-07	1,37,751	23,736½	10,378½	34,115½	4-04

The Irrigation revenue assessed includes all assessments due to protected as well as irrigated areas, and also the fixed yearly assessments : —

(a) of Rs. 35,798 on crops irrigated from wells, and

(b) of Rs. 7,395 on account of difference between dry and wet rates.

4. Of the irrigated area 16,365 acres were cultivated under *kharif*, and 12,216½ acres under *rabi*, as compared with 12,684 acres and 11,052½ acres, respectively in 1906-07. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 6,936 and suspensions amounting to Rs. 2,988 were sanctioned during the year. The outstanding of revenue demand at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 1,06,166.

5. The working expenses were distributed as follows : —

Details of Working Expenses.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Rs.			
				New works, maintenance and repairs	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Leave and Pension allowances
				19,799	12,827	5,651	1,019
				21,681	12,880	2,361	980
							— 39
							— 3,290
							+ 53
							+ 1,832
							— 1,444

The working expenses per acre irrigated and protected fell from 1.15 in 1906-07 to .99 in 1907-08, the decrease being due to less expenditure under the head "Tools and Plant."

6. The value of crops raised on 38,102½ acres during the year was Rs. 5,94,322. The principal crops were—wheat, barley, maize, cotton, and mixed grains and their estimated values were Rs. 30,472, 1,77,350, 1,41,037, 1,63,964, and Rs. 39,843, respectively.

7. Experimental cuttings of crops were made in both the Districts. In the Ajmer District three staples (maize, jawar and barley) were tried and in

the Merwara District, six staples (*viz.*, cotton, maize, barley, jawar, gujji and wheat) were tried.

The results are tabulated below:—

Sub-Collectorate.	Staple.	HIGHEST PRODUCE PER ACRE.										LOWEST PRODUCE PER ACRE.									
		Grain.	Value.	Straw.	Total value.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Grain.	Value.	Straw.	Total value.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Grain.	Value.	Straw.	Total value.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Grain.	Value.
Ajmer	Maize.	Md.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Md.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Md.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Md.	Rs.
	Wheat.	23 0	16 30	56 13	92 0	25 0	611	62 8	40 0	58 4	49 0	12 30	317	13 12	51 0	13 0	2 8	14 16	30 00	24 40	1 46
Ajmer	Maize.	Md.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Md.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Md.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Md.	Rs.
	Wheat.	23 0	16 30	56 13	92 0	25 0	611	62 8	40 0	58 4	49 0	12 30	317	13 12	51 0	13 0	2 8	14 16	30 00	24 40	1 46

Statement VI appended to the report shows in detail the operations in the above respect.

ORDERED.—That this review, together with the papers read in the pre-amble, be printed, and 50 copies furnished to the Government of India under a covering letter, also that two advance copies be furnished to the India Office.

A note by the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, on the relation between the water level in tanks and in the adjacent wells is attached. The observations taken in this connection will be discontinued from 31st March 1909 up to which date they are provided for in the sanctioned estimate.

H. S. WILDBLOOD,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner
of Ajmer-Merwara in the P. W. D.

sequences ; but she resolved to exert every thought to devise the surest plan for future safety. Her Majesty did not assist the prince to any extent, because her purse was of the greatest utility to her personal safety, and therefore promises were chiefly given to the clamorous and ruined creditors, that, as soon as the prince was married, all debts would be discharged. The reasons which prompted the parsimony of the queen were obvious to those who knew her plans, though not to the public. She was aware of the slight tenure she held, and the illegality of her marriage ; the unaccounted-for death of the king's eldest brother ; the uncertainty of the fate of his issue ; fears for his future public appeals, and her knowledge of the validity of his claims ! Beside all this, the relatives of the legally married wife of the duke (Edward) were of more illustrious descent than even the queen herself ; and from them she stood in doubt, lest the untimely death of this lady and her husband, the unfortunate Duke of York, as well as the privacy of their offspring, should be brought forward in a public manner, or in any way which might reflect dishonour upon the influence of the Crown.

Note by the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana,
on the relation between the water level in Tanks and adjacent
wells, dated 15th January 1909.

After another year's experience and observation I have nothing to add to, or alter in, my Note of the 14th January 1908, attached to the revenue report for the year ending 31st March 1907, except to draw attention to the fact that this year's observations of well levels, like last year's, show in many instances that the spring water rises in the wells while it falls in the tanks and continues to rise after the latter are empty, and also that the fall of the spring level during the hot weather is remarkably small in most cases. I think it must be admitted that the observations show that too much stress is generally laid on the benefit of tanks to the general spring level as seen in wells, and that the latter will always depend more on the extent and character of the mass of loose material which overlies the rock surface in the upper reaches of the valley above the point of observation and on the extent of the obstruction to free flow below that point. I am therefore more than ever convinced of the advisability of carrying out the experiment, recommended in paragraph 4 of last year's note of building an underground wall across a valley to impede the flow of the subsoil water down the valley and a project for such a work has been prepared after selecting a suitable site. I think these observations on well levels might now be discontinued.

H. S. WILDEBLOOD,

Superintending Engineer, Rajputana.

who, at the beginning of his career, stood forth as the champion of the people's rights; but no sooner had he gained possession of power, than he at once threw off the mask, deserted his benefactors, who had trusted and exalted him, maintained, with all his might, the utmost stretch of the royal prerogative, owned himself the unblushing advocate of influence and corruption, and the decided enemy of the human race. When we reflect on the obduracy, perfidy, and ingratitude of "this pilot that gathered the storm," in whose breast neither shame nor pity seldom found a residence, but as if dead to every noble passion of the soul, he first exhausted the resources of the nation by his imposition of taxes, and then enslaved it by his politics; when we reflect, we say, on the conduct of this man, Sejanus and Rufinus, profligate and cruel as they were, appear angels of light, and we cannot help feeling disgusted with the age that tolerated such a minister. Secure in his parliamentary majorities and the favours of his queen, he imagined the people at large mere non-entities, and set them at defiance, while he must have laughed at their tameness and stupidity. Did he not warmly commend the sentences of proscriptio, imprisonment, and transportation, passed against his countrymen solely for attempting to procure a reform of grievances, by the very same means which he had himself previously employed? Did he not, when every really loyal subject in the

THE YEAR ENDING

31st MARCH 1908.

I. *Rainfall*.—The average rainfall during the year 1907-08 amounted to 20.69 inches as against 21.63 inches in the previous year and against a normal fall of 21 inches.

From an irrigation point of view the year under report was not as good as the previous one owing to the fact that some of the tanks received a smaller quantity of water and consequently the area irrigated and assessed to revenue was much less than that in 1906-07.

II. *Classification of tanks.*—There was no change in the classification of tanks during the year under report.

III. *Capital outlay*.—The total capital outlay to end of 31st March 1908 amounted to Rs. 34,13,481. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 60,834 as detailed below:—

DIRECT CHARGES.—

Rs. 59,038 ... Works, establishment and suspense account

INDIRECT CHARGES.—

Rs. 1,796 Leave and pension allowance of establishment

Year	Assessed Revenue	Revenue assessed during the year
1906-07	68,927	1907-08
1907-08	70,908	1908-09
1908-09	76,816	1909-10
1909-10	85,411	1910-11

1907-08		1906-07		1905-06		1904-05	
Rs. 1,45,410	...	1,41,463	...	83,156	...	3,10	...
1,41,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Adjusted
McKean
P. W. D.
1,628
70,908
68,927
1906-07
1907-08
69,263
76,616
541

1,45,410

compared below with the
previous three years:—

by the duke to his daughter, accompanied by the remark, "I hope my dear Caroline will one day be the happy queen of a free and happy nation. Retire, my child, and, after thinking seriously, decide prudently." The princess retired, and read the strange epistle written by the prince. She knew not, for some considerable time, what to think, or how to decide. At length, after a few hours of rest and enjoyment, the courier departed. He arrived safely at St. James's, and delivered the following reply to the Prince of Wales :

*Copy of the Reply to George, Prince of Wales, from
Caroline, Princess of Brunswick.*

"MY LORD AND COUSIN :—I cannot express to your Royal Highness the feelings of surprise which your letter has afforded me, neither can I rely entirely upon what it contains ; because the accompanying letter of the good king, your father, is so very opposite to its meaning. I thought that the ties of relationship which exist between us would have obliged your Royal Highness to treat with delicacy and honour the princess whom your king destines for you. For my own part, my lord, I know my duty, and I have not the power or the wish to break the laws which are wished to be imposed upon me. I, therefore, have decided upon obeying the wishes of those who have the right to dispose of my person. I submit, at the same time, to the consequences with which your High-

her Royal Highness said "that, after the candour with which I have explained myself, I certainly feel entitled to the respectful attentions of your Highness, and I cannot endure the insults I am continually receiving from your mistresses and coarse associates." This gentle remonstrance was repeated by this "all-accomplished gentleman" when he next met his half-drunken companions, and their infamy was heightened by maliciously abusing this much injured lady.

The prince's yearly income was augmented at his marriage with his cousin to one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, besides having all his debts discharged.

The princess now seldom saw her husband. His nights were spent in debauchery, and he was frequently carried to bed, totally unconscious of all around him. Gaming supplied his leisure hours, and scenes of immorality were the common routine of each succeeding day. Such were the deportment and character of the man, or monster, who was to be invested with power over millions of brave, generous, and industrious people. It was impossible for such a one to have retained in his confidence a single upright and conscientious person. The soul sickens at the retrospect; but we must pursue the revolting subject.

The king was, at this time, the only friend in whom the Princess of Wales could repose any confidence, and to him she unburdened herself

ples and sentiments. Many times has he become the father of innocent victims, who were doomed to perish in a workhouse, or be consigned to a premature grave! How improbable then was it, that his heart would ever feel affection for the issue of an honourable connection, — if it may be so called in this case, — more particularly when that was the last resource to extricate him from debt and disgrace! Well, indeed, might his companions say, “The princess may hear, in the joyful peal (after her vows), the surer knell of her happiness.” Too well the result proved the truth of their prophetic announcement.

Previous to the arrival of Caroline, it was arranged by the queen that persons of distinction, upon whom her Majesty could depend in this instance, should attend her Highness, and a selection was made accordingly. The notorious Lady Jersey was one; of her character and intriguing disposition, we need not say more than announce the fact that her favours had been at the command of the prince for a considerable time. Her disposition was artful and cruel; indeed, unless such qualities had been invested in her ladyship, the queen would not have given her orders in a manner so undisguised and bold. Cruelty and vice are always inseparable companions.

At length, the princess arrived on these (to her) inhospitable shores. On the 8th of April, the formality of a marriage ceremony took place, at

IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA.

Memo. explaining the decrease in the working expenses of 1907-08

compared with those of 1906-07.

Working expenses.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1907-08.	Explanation of differences.
Extensions & Maintenance.	Rs. 19,799	Rs. 21,631	Rs. +1,832	Due to expenditure on providing furniture for Irrigation Bungalows.
Establishment...	12,827	12,880	+53	No remarks.
Tools and Plant	5,651	2,361	-3,290	Due mainly to less purchases of Plant and Machinery in Ajmer Sub-Collectorate.
Leave and Pension allowances	1,019	980	-39	No remarks.
Total	39,296	37,852	-1,444	

M. W. CLIFFORD,

Examiner, P. W. Accounts,
Rajputana and Central India.



in Rayputana for and to end of 1907-08.

TO END OF THE YEAR.

13		Works.	13	Rs.	1,51,551	8,04,108	17,173	3,548	167	...	17,76,577	990	17,75,887	20,154	48,693	68,847	18,44,72	10,38,10	51,898	18,615	4,70,56	34,18,41
16		Establishment.	16	Rs.	6,08,394	3,245	33,724	3,515	167	711	32,73,437	1,386	32,74,071	42,271	97,089	1,39,860	34,18,41					
17		Tools and Plant.	17	Rs.	8,07,294	2,26,008	13,308	711	10,16,000	396	10,16,201	14,788	37,115	51,898	10,38,10					
19		Profit and Loss.	19	Rs.	3,69,748	78,27	3,245	4,51,980	...	4,51,980	7,334	11,281	18,615	4,70,56					
20		Loss by Exchange, Suspense account.	20	Rs.	26,28,018	3,69,748	33,724	3,515	167	711	32,73,437	1,386	32,74,071	42,271	97,089	1,39,860	34,18,41					
21		Total.	21	Rs.	11,51,551	8,04,108	17,173	3,548	167	...	17,76,577	990	17,75,887	20,154	48,693	68,847	18,44,72					
22		Deduct receipts on capital account.	22	Rs.	8,07,294	2,26,008	13,308	711	10,16,000	396	10,16,201	14,788	37,115	51,898	10,38,10					
23		Total.	23	Rs.	26,28,018	3,69,748	33,724	3,515	167	711	32,73,437	1,386	32,74,071	42,271	97,089	1,39,860	34,18,41					
24		Capitalization.	24	Rs.	1,51,551	8,04,108	17,173	3,548	167	...	17,76,577	990	17,75,887	20,154	48,693	68,847	18,44,72					
25		Leave and Pension Allowances.	25	Rs.	8,07,294	2,26,008	13,308	711	10,16,000	396	10,16,201	14,788	37,115	51,898	10,38,10					
26		Total.	26	Rs.	3,69,748	78,27	3,245	4,51,980	...	4,51,980	7,334	11,281	18,615	4,70,56					
27		Grand Total.	27	Rs.	26,28,018	3,69,748	33,724	3,515	167	711	32,73,437	1,386	32,74,071	42,271	97,089	1,39,860	34,18,41					
INDIRECT CHARGES.			DIRECT CHARGES.																			

M. W. CLIFFORD,

Examiner, P. W. Accounts,

Rayputana and Central India.

her Royal Highness said "that, after the candour with which I have explained myself, I certainly feel entitled to the respectful attentions of your Highness, and I cannot endure the insults I am continually receiving from your mistresses and coarse associates." This gentle remonstrance was repeated by this "all-accomplished gentleman" when he next met his half-drunken companions, and their infamy was heightened by maliciously abusing this much injured lady.

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The princess now seldom saw her husband. His nights were spent in debauchery, and he was frequently carried to bed, totally unconscious of all around him. Gaming supplied his leisure hours, and scenes of immorality were the common routine of each succeeding day. Such were the deportment and character of the man, or monster, who was to be invested with power over millions of brave, generous, and industrious people. It was impossible for such a one to have retained in his confidence a single upright and conscientious person. The soul sickens at the retrospect; but we must pursue the revolting subject.

The king was, at this time, the only friend in whom the Princess of Wales could repose any confidence, and to him she unburdened herself

in Rajputana for the year ended 31st March 1908.

Revenue and Working expenses.

WORKING EXPENSES.

REVENUE MANAGEMENT.										MAINTENANCE.									
Establishment.					Total Revenue management.					Establishment.					Total.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Executive.	Navigation.	Civil Officers.
...
7,282	1,432	1,988	3,862	1,196	725	8,122	5,598	4,110	17,521	...	2,361	...	29,590	980	37,852	30,339	7,282	1,432	1,988
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M. W. CLIFFORD,

Examiner, P. W. Accounts,
Rajputana and Central India.

might have very frequently repeated his expressions, delivered in the House of Lords in the preceding June, when he said, "Unless suitable provisions were made for the prince, the Princess of Wales, a lovely and amiable woman, must feel herself torn from her family (although her mother was the king's sister), removed from all her early connections," etc. Ah, William Henry, were you prepared to prove this to be a speech in favour of your cousin and sister-in-law? Was it not only for the aggrandisement of your spendthrift brother?

To oblige her Majesty, the young princess was named Charlotte. But what a different character did the younger Charlotte 'prove from the elder! Oh, that so sweet a disposition and so noble a mind should have been crushed in the bud, and that, too, by one nearly allied to her by the ties of nature!

Those more immediately about the person of the Princess of Wales were best capable to form an opinion of her maternal tenderness, and of the prince's negligence. The proofs of affectionate solicitude on the part of the mother, contrasted with the indifference of the father, deserve public explanation. The first time the prince saw his child, his countenance was not in the least illuminated by any ray of pleasure, as he contented himself by merely observing, "It is a fine girl." The princess afterward acknowledged her disappointment, as she had hoped his heart was not entirely

Demands and Realizations during the year 1907-08, in the Ajmer-Merwara District.

Class of Works.	BALANCE OF DEMANDS UN- REALIZED AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			DEMANDS OF THE YEAR.							DIRECT AMOUNT UN- REALIZED AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				
	Due.	Not due on ac- count of Rabi.	Total	Water Revenue.		Share at well assessment.	Difference be- tween dry and wet rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total including balance at commencement of the year.	Deduct remissions not including cash refunds.	Net Total.	Due.	Not due.	Actual Receipts of the year.
				Kharif.	Rabi.										
<i>Crop Rate Tanks.</i>															
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate ...	Rs. 5,053	Rs. 6,048	Rs. 11,101	Rs. 2,285	Rs. 3,525	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 269	Rs. 5,779	Rs. 11,822	Rs. 867	Rs. 10,955	Rs. 1,076	Rs. 3,225	Rs. 6,654
Beawar ...	2,733	3,318	6,051	2,620	5,523	...	...	76	8,219	11,337	...	11,337	2,315	5,523	3,699
Todgarh ...	1,054	1,303	2,357	510	3,302	...	...	18	3,855	5,158	...	5,158	65	3,302	1,771
Total ...	1,840	10	10,564	5,445	12,050	...	...	358	47,563	28,517	867	27,650	3,476	12,050	12,124
<i>Fixed and variably assessed old Tanks.</i>															
Ajmer ...	6,862	19,088	25,950	24,926	18,317	12,471	3,505	4,255	63,474	89,374	1,923	87,451	16,641	18,317	52,493
Beawar ...	22,949	11,088	33,987	14,423	11,146	10,769	3,304	218	38,560	78,547	4,146	69,701	28,418	11,146	30,137
Todgarh ...	9,874	5,478	15,352	4,591	5,516	12,558	586	98	23,682	39,034	...	39,034	10,272	5,846	22,916
Total ...	39,685	35,554	75,239	43,943	35,309	35,798	7,395	4,571	1,27,016	2,02,255	6,069	1,96,186	55,331	35,309	1,05,546
Grand Total ...	41,509	44,391	85,903	49,388	47,359	35,798	7,395	4,929	1,44,869	2,30,772	6,936	2,23,836	55,807	47,359	1,17,670

C. H. PRITCHARD, Lt.-Col.,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

imperceptibly into error; besides which, it was indispensably necessary that those who wished to stand well with the queen and prince must withdraw from all intimacy with the Princess of Wales.

The immense amount for the supply this year was above thirty-eight millions, — about twenty of which were raised by loans.

In 1797 the heavy burdens imposed on the people to supply the insatiate thirst for war, and keep a gorgeous appearance at court, reduced the middle classes of people to want and distraction. While the prince and his fawning courtiers were revelling in every obscenity, and glutting themselves with the prospect which still continued, that to-morrow would be more abundant, thousands — nay, millions — in England and Ireland were perishing for want of bread. During this unexampled period of sorrow, the conduct of the ministry proved them to be perfectly indifferent to the distresses of the people. Splendid entertainments, at an immense expense, were frequently given, and the lofty halls of palaces rang with the loud shouts of conviviality and profanity. Such recitals may, to some persons, appear incredible, or too highly coloured; but we well know they did occur, though we do not wish to shock the feelings of our readers by entering into the minutiae of the infamous conduct practised by the Prince of Wales and his courtiers. Well might the prince, in his

I-E.
Statement of Areas Irrigated by Irrigation Works in the Ajmer-Merwara Districts during the year 1907-08.

AREAS IRRIGATED AND UNIRRIGATED IN ACRES.									
AVERAGE DISCHARGES PER C. FT. PER SECOND.					AREAS IRRIGATED PER C. FT. PER SECOND.				
CLASS OF WORKS.	Irrigation.	Rabi.	Double Croppd.	Area irrigated, total area.	10	9	8	7	6
1	Irrigated.	564	125	652	156	895	861	1,497	1,218
		681	22	1,254	1,260	321	1,260	1,497	1,218
2	Irrigated.	134	10	636	442	339	442	347	3,102
		184	22	1,254	1,260	321	1,260	1,497	1,218
3	Irrigated.	1379	167	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,379	167	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
4	Irrigated.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
5	Unirrigated.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
6	Total.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
7	Flow.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
8	Lift.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
9	Area irrigated.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
10	Percentage of total area.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
11	Kharif.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
12	Rabi.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
13	Kharif.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
14	Rabi.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
15	Kharif.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
16	Rabi.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
17	Kharif.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
18	Rabi.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192

C. H. PRITCHARD, LT.-COLONEL,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

I-E.

Statement of areas irrigated by Irrigation Works in the Ajmer-Merwara Districts during 1907-08.

AREAS IRRIGATED IN ACRES.									
AVERAGE DISCHARGE PER C. FT. PER SECOND.					AREAS IRRIGATED PER C. FT. PER SECOND.				
CLASS OF WORKS.	Irrigation.	Rabi.	Double Croppd.	Area irrigated, total area.	10	9	8	7	6
1	Irrigated.	564	125	652	156	895	861	1,497	1,218
		681	22	1,254	1,260	321	1,260	1,497	1,218
2	Irrigated.	134	10	636	442	339	442	347	3,102
		184	22	1,254	1,260	321	1,260	1,497	1,218
3	Irrigated.	1379	167	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,379	167	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
4	Irrigated.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
5	Unirrigated.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
6	Total.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
7	Flow.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
8	Lift.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
9	Area irrigated.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
10	Percentage of total area.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
11	Kharif.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
12	Rabi.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
13	Kharif.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
14	Rabi.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
15	Kharif.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
16	Rabi.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
17	Kharif.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
18	Rabi.	1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192
		1,974	157	2,562	400	1,419	1,419	2,192	2,192

Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division.

No irrigation was done in Julla Tank. The area of 170 acres shown as irrigated by flow in column 5 refers to that irrigated from Dhonchla Tank which is assessed with Julla Tank.

was also neglected and insulted by the prince, who ought to have been the first to protect her; but the smile of her infant still cheered her gloomy moments.

This was the most disastrous period of the war: the Bank of England stopped payment; mutinies broke out in the army and navy, which were attended by much bloodshed; Ireland was on the verge of rebellion; and the sum required for the year's service amounted to the abominable and increased sum of forty-two millions of money, of which thirty-four millions were raised by loans, and three millions by Exchequer Bills. The premier also proposed to extort seven millions from the people by a new impost, under the name of "the triple assessment."

The year 1798 presented a continuation of grievances amongst most classes in humble life. Revelry and uproarious riot, however, were ever to be found in the residences of the royal, yet unnatural, husband of the Princess of Wales; and each succeeding year seemed but to improve him in all sorts of infamous engagements. He had at his command some of the most desperate and inhuman characters by which society was ever debased. One in particular, M'Mahon, who would at any time seduce a female from her home, under some specious pretence, in order to take her as a prize to his master, whose favour thereby might be secured.

II-E.

Statement showing Incidence of Working Expenses and Avered Water Revenue on Tanks in Ajmer-Merwara during 1907-08.

Name of work.	1	Average discharge of the year at Canal head, cubic feet per second.	Water Revenue Account.					2	3	4	Working Expenses.				10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			a. Complete.	b. Overrun.	c. Direct.	d. Indirect.	e. Total Direct and Indirect.				f. Gross amount received from all sources.	g. Working expenses Direct and Indirect.	h. Area irrigated during the year.	i. Percent of gross revenue.								
Bir	5.29																				
Rajosi	8.21																				
Makera new and old Tanks...																				
Ladpura new Tank																				
Julia do.																				
Balal old and new Tank	9.07																				
Chitar Tank	3.12																				

SHAM NATH,

Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division.

of the people to their last ability, and in refusing all overtures of peace, whatever offers might be made.

This year France made proposals of peace with these kingdoms, which were refused, and war, desolating war, with all its attendant and consequent horrors, still reared its "gory banners" over the principal part of the world.

We will leave the contemplation of this heart-rending subject and turn to another, scarcely less revolting to humanity, — the conduct of the Prince of Wales, whose court was generally filled with a host of harlots. His Royal Highness was anxious to get rid of the princess (his wife) entirely, and most heartily did the queen concur in his wishes. The difficult part of the task was the consideration and organisation of those measures most likely to promote the desired end. The Princess of Wales's letters, addressed to her family in Brunswick, had many times been opened, and, not unfrequently, even suppressed. So that her persecutions were now commenced.

The princess was too open and ingenuous in character to obtain the queen's approbation, and, therefore, after the several repulses which she had received from her Majesty, Caroline was justly incensed at her uncalled-for, unprovoked haughtiness and overbearing manners. The unsuspecting nature of the Princess of Wales, however, prevented her from being aware of the infamous

IV-E.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1906-07, 1907-08 in the Ajmer-Merwara Districts.

CIVIL DISTRICT.	OF THE CIVIL DISTRICT.			WORKS SUPPLYING IRRIGATION.		AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES.								RAINFALL IN INCHES.	
	Total area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	No.	Name.	Culturable area commanded by the Irrigation Works in Column 6 in acres.	Area actually present estimated as irrigable annually by the works specified in Column 6.	1906-07.			1907-08.			1906-07.	1907-08.
								Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Crop Rate Tanks.															
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	...	...	...	1	Crop Rate Tanks	...	1,950	367	1,205	1,572	689	808	1,497	...	...
Beawar "	...	...	...		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todgarh "	...	...	...		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VARIABLE TANKS.															
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	3,55,687	1,90,593	1,14,271	2	Variable Tanks	7,187	11,110	8,305	6,011	14,316	7,509	5,361	12,860	23.33	21.52
Beawar "						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todgarh "						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,55,687	1,90,593	1,14,271			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FIXED TANKS.															
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	...	...	...	3	Fixed Tanks	2,168	3,106	455	1,859	2,314	875	2,795	3,670	...	...
Beawar "	...	...	...		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todgarh "	...	...	...		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...			9,655	15,766	9,027	9,105	18,132	9,163	8,964	18,127	...	...

Note—When a Civil District is irrigated from two or more Irrigation Works, Columns 7—14 inclusive should be totalled separately for each Civil District so irrigated.

sorts of deleterious ingredients, sold for twenty-one pence.

This year was rendered of immortal memory by the union of Ireland with England, which was effected by a profuse distribution of money and titles. Oh, disgrace to the Irish nation, ye servile few, who could sell your country for selfish ends! To yield up "name and fame" and all that is dear to honesty for the sake of an "empty sound!"

The amounts required for this and the last year were nearly the same as for 1798.

In the early part of the year 1801 it was announced that the king had taken a severe cold while hunting, and, in consequence, was not able to visit the several concerts to which he had previously given the promise of his attendance and patronage, but his indisposition was mental, not bodily. His Majesty was so exceedingly distressed at the base and unworthy conduct of his son to his niece, the Princess of Wales, that he said, frequently, "It is more than a father can bear!" Many times would he order his horse to be brought, and, requesting his attendants not to follow him, pursue his way toward Blackheath, where the princess then resided, sympathising with her sorrows, and, more especially, in the intended removal of her child; for even at this early period, when the Princess Charlotte was but four years of age, the queen would signify her commands that the child should pass some days with her, either in London or

[illegible]

The recess having terminated, the House met. The chancellor came forward to show that the sovereign's pecuniary affairs were very much in arrear. After introducing his plan of finance, he was obliged to inform the House that certain taxes had been mortgaged by Mr. Pitt (who had now resigned), for which the present minister must provide. To defray this expense, very heavy additional duties were imposed on beer, malt, hops, etc. A considerable addition was also made to the assessed taxes, and upon imports and exports. At this period the whole of the "funded debt," including the loans of the present year, amounted to five hundred and forty millions, and the interest was annually seventeen millions sterling.

On the 7th of May Mr. Nichol moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for the removal of Mr. Pitt from his councils, when Lord Belgrave rose, and moved an amendment, expressive of the high approbation of that House respecting the character and conduct of the late minister and his colleagues. In the face of all opposition, Lord Belgrave's amendment was carried by more than four to one, as also a second motion, by Sir H. Mildmay, "that the thanks of the House be given to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt." This was assurance in perfection. These discussions only seemed to increase Mr. Pitt's popularity, and on the occasion of his next birthday, Earl Spencer, late first lord of the admiralty, gave as

STATEMENT NO. VI.

Statement of experimental cutting of Crops in the Mercara District during 1915, Tasli.

TANK.	Village.	Name of Cultivator.	Harvest and area of field.	Area cut.	Distance of field from Tank.	Whether irrigated by lift, or flow, and number of waterings.	Weight of Grain cut.	Weight of Straw cut.	PRODUCT PER ACRE.			VALUE PER ACRE.			Product Expenditure.	Profit.	REMARKS			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Manure.	Total.	15	16	17				
BEA WAR KHARIF																				
TEHSIL.																				
1915 FASLI.																				
Kalikankar...	Kalikankar	Lomba	Makki 2-8	16	350	Flow 2 times	0 1 4	0 0	5 0	0 0	8 0	0 0	16 10	5 4	3 2	0 0	19 17	1 0	0	
"	Lalpura Dhanar.	Lakha	" 1-10	16	5,400	"	0 1 0	0 1 8	4 0	0 0	6 0	0 0	13 5	4 2	6 5	11 9	17 8	1 12	3	
Kalinjor ...	Rajawas ...	Hira	Cotton 2-10	16	212	"	0 3 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	63 0	0 0	...	0 0	50 0	7 0	0
RABI																				
1915 FASLI.																				
Kalikankar	Kalikankar	Jassa	Gujji 1-12	16	200	Lift 3	0 2 8	0 0	3 10	0 0	14 0	0 0	33 5	4 10	8 3	38 0	15 0	20 0	0	
"	Lalpura	Hamira	" 3-13	16	5,600	" 3	0 1 4	0 2 8	5 0	0 0	16 0	0 0	10 8	3 3	5 4	20 0	15 5	0 4	0	
Kadim & Jaidi	Balad.	Roopu	Barley 1-13	16	1,285	Flow 2	0 1 4	0 2 0	5 0	0 0	8 0	0 0	12 8	2 0	0 11	5 0	11 0	3 8	0	
Rajawas.	Rajaw.	Lala	" 3-10	16	1,510	" 3	0 1 4	0 2 0	7 20	0 0	8 0	0 0	15 12	2 0	0 0	12 0	13 8	7 4	0	
TODGARH KHARIF																				
1915 FASLI.																				
Nadi Nala ...	Barar	Uman	Maize 0-9	164	517	Well 3 times	0 1 10	0 0	6 20	0 0	12 15	0 0	20 21	2 0	0 0	22 0	20 18	2 0	0	
"	"	Dewa	" 0-12	164	587	"	0 1 12	0 0	7 0	0 0	15 0	0 0	21 0	0 0	0 0	23 8	0 18	0 8	0	
Ajitgarhwalu	Ajitgarh	Alharakha	" 0-11	164	587	"	0 2 12	0 0	11 0	0 0	25 0	0 0	27 8	9 0	0 0	36 8	24 8	12 0	0	
Samel	Kotktrana	Khumun	" 0-16	164	200	"	0 4 12	0 0	4 19	0 0	37 0	0 0	47 8	0 0	0 0	56 8	38 0	18 8	0	
Manila	Bagar	Zalim Chand	" 2-1	164	234	Well	0 2 2	0 1 13	20 20	8 15	0 0	0 0	41 0	2 2	0 0	43 0	29 0	14 0	0	
"	"	Nagji Ram	" 1-13	164	234	"	0 1 4	0 2 2	12 20	0 0	20 0	0 0	25 0	0 0	0 0	27 8	8 0	2 0	0	
"	"	Duda	Cotton 0-8	164	234	Well	0 0 0	...	3 0	0 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	0 0	17 0	0 0	0
Loss.																				
RABI																				
1915 FASLI.																				
Kharabala ...	Kukerhera	Lakhma	Barley 1-14	164	250	"	0 4 0	0 0	16 0	0 0	18 0	0 0	40 4	0 0	0 0	44 0	16 0	28 0	0	
Debi Sagar...	"	Bhupa	" 10-9	"	267	Flow	0 4 0	0 0	16 20	0 0	19 0	0 0	41 0	4 0	0 0	45 0	18 0	27 0	0	
"	"	Duda	Wheat 0-10	"	125	"	0 3 12	0 0	15 0	0 0	20 0	0 0	58 0	2 0	0 0	60 0	19 0	27 0	0	
"	"	Pura	" 1-19	"	283	"	0 4 8	0 0	15 0	0 0	22 0	0 0	70 0	8 0	0 0	72 8	22 8	50 0	0	
Samel	Sirman	Natha	Barley 0-8	"	866	"	0 3 4	0 0	8 21	0 0	30 0	0 0	52 8	7 6	0 0	60 0	40 0	20 0	0	
"	"	Hamun	Wheat 0-14	"	933	"	0 4 12	0 0	12 30	0 0	25 0	0 0	92 0	6 4	0 0	98 4	40 0	58 4	0	
Rupnagar ...	Kherai kalan	Lakkha	" 1-0	"	329	"	0 3 3	0 0	12 0	0 0	13 0	0 0	51 0	4 0	0 0	54 0	40 0	24 4	0	
"	"	Pikka	Barley 2-0	"	338	"	0 6 12	0 0	27 0	0 0	17 0	0 0	67 8	4 4	0 0	71 12	30 0	31 12	0	
Manila	Bagar	Chatur Bhuj	Wheat 0-10	"	89	"	0 1 8	0 1 10	19 0	0 0	16 0	0 0	47 0	2 0	0 0	49 8	8 0	22 0	0	
"	"	Bhas	Barley 0-12	"	221	"	0 3 0	0 1 0	25 0	0 0	25 0	0 0	62 0	0 0	0 0	65 0	41 0	23 8	0	
"	"	Duli Chand	Wheat 1-7	"	240	"	0 2 12	0 0	20 0	0 0	45 0	0 0	60 0	3 0	0 0	68 0	50 0	23 8	0	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0

Loss.

frightened ministers to put the country in a state of defence. But was not this a political ruse?

Mr. Addington was not so popular as his predecessor in the capacity of minister; he had not so much hardihood as Mr. Pitt, and was not calculated to endure the load of obloquy which he received, as he considered himself free from the charge of having destroyed the prospects of his country by the immense debt then contracted; for that was the arrangement of Mr. Pitt. Mr. Addington was merely a tool in the hands of others.

Those who knew the intricate and perplexed state of affairs within the court were only able to judge how long Mr. Addington's ministry would continue, and, also, why it was brought into action. Alas! not merely or intentionally to satisfy the liberal politicians, or to change any part of the long misrule of the former minister. Widely opposite were the motives which proved the main-spring to the meditated result. The queen again intended to press the king for an increase of income, to a serious amount, for her favourite spendthrift, and she asked the minister how it might be best attained. The plan was therefore concerted, and as Pitt dared not so soon again ask for further advances, a new minister might be induced to do it, if shielded by the royal message.

If such conduct were not juggling, and acting with the most abominable treachery and hypocrisy,

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing the measurement of water in wells benefited by tanks in the MERWARA District during the year 1907-08.

Number.	Name of Village.	Name of Tank.	3	NUMBER OF WELLS		Average distance of wells from Tank.	Average depth of wells excavated.	In Tank.	In Well.	In Tank.	In Well.	In Well.	Kharif.	Rabi.	AVERAGE AREA IRRIGATED BY AVERAGE DEPTH. OF WATER MEASURED IN
				Probably benefited by Tanks.	Not benefited by Tanks.											September 1907.	April 1908.
1	Kotra	Bor-ka Talab	3	3	194	37	70	16	10	4	1	2	0	8	8
2	Kalikankar.	Kalikankarwala.	1	1	531	33	In Nala	16	16	14	...	...	...	8	10
3	Talpara Dhanar.	"	2	2	6,323	28	"	14	15	13	...	...	...	11	4
4	Banevri	Banevriwala	1	3	14	26	45	13	25	8	12	16	14	0	11
5	Sonian	Phul Sagar	1	...	208	36	In Nala	23	...	11	38	6	39	15	...
6	Chitar	Gulab Sagar	3	3	755	45	14 In Nala	7	In Nala	6	17	0	16	6	...
7	Baria Ajba.	Deoka Nalawala.	2	1	66	37	...	14	10	11	4	15	3	4	...
8	Kabra	Kabrawala	3	3	308	29	In Nala	15	...	7	4	3	5	4	...
9	Chilabar	Uparla Talab	3	...	1,044	47	...	18	...	5	8	15	10	1	...
10	"	Nicharla	3	...	653	25	...	14	...	6	3	12	6	6	...
11	Nai Kalan.	Lasania	3	...	1,038	35	...	20	...	8	9	3	10	2	...
12	Lasani II...	Lasaniwala	3	1	260	22	5	12	...	6	...	...	...	3	...
13	Jalia Bas Rupa.	Jaliawala	2	...	561	30	...	13	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
14	" Pitha.	"	1	1	792	49	...	20	...	10	...	...	4	5	...
15	Devatan	Devatanwala	1	...	60	36	4th	11	...	3	7	0	10	0	...
16	Saroeh	Saroehwala	3	3	1,399	38	Half	10	...	3	1	12	3	4	...
17	Bhuria Khera	Bhuria Kherawala.	3	3	2,551	20	"	8	...	2	...	0	2	0	...
18	Jawaja	Jawajawala	1	...	309	44	"	13	...	4	...	...	2	13	...

with several others to the door of the deceased, to call him; she found it fastened on the inside, and no answer was given to their calls. She and other servants went to another door, which opened to his room; as they approached the door, they heard a noise, as if a man was gargling water in his throat. The porter entered first, and he exclaimed, 'Good God! Mr. Sellis has cut his throat.' He was a very obstinate and quarrelsome man. He would not bear contradiction, not even from the duke. His Royal Highness and Princess Augusta stood (by proxy) to his last child. The duke was very partial to him, and allowed his family to sleep in the house. His Royal Highness allowed him to ride in his carriage with him, when travelling, since his illness. The Princess Elizabeth gave his wife two pieces of muslin lately. The Princess Augusta made her a present of several articles of value. The principal acquaintance the deceased had was a Mr. Greville, a servant to the Duke of Cambridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Dupree, wax-chandlers. About three weeks since, he told her Mrs. Marsh, the housekeeper to the Royal Cockpit, was dead, and that he should speak to the duke to give the place to his wife; and if he did not succeed with Lord Darthmouth for that, he should apply to him to get his wife a sinecure, as he had asked his Royal Highness to get him a messenger's place, but he supposed the duke did not like to part with him. She asked

Very truly yours,

姓名	性别	年龄	民族	籍贯	职业	文化程度	政治面貌	健康状况	婚姻状况	子女情况	其他
王德胜	男	45	汉族	山东烟台	教师	高中	中共党员	良好	已婚	一子一女	
李秀英	女	38	汉族	河南郑州	护士	初中	共青团员	良好	已婚	两子	
张国强	男	52	汉族	江苏苏州	工程师	大学	中共党员	良好	已婚	三子	
刘小红	女	28	汉族	四川成都	会计	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
陈为民	男	60	汉族	广东广州	退休	小学	中共党员	一般	已婚	四子	
赵子龙	男	35	汉族	浙江杭州	程序员	大学	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
孙丽娟	女	42	汉族	湖南长沙	医生	高中	中共党员	良好	已婚	两子	
周大伟	男	55	汉族	湖北武汉	干部	大学	中共党员	良好	已婚	三子	
吴小芳	女	30	汉族	福建厦门	教师	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
郑为民	男	48	汉族	广西桂林	工人	初中	中共党员	良好	已婚	两子	
黄小红	女	25	汉族	江西九江	护士	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
周国强	男	58	汉族	安徽合肥	退休	小学	中共党员	一般	已婚	四子	
李秀英	女	33	汉族	山西太原	会计	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
张为民	男	40	汉族	陕西西安	干部	大学	中共党员	良好	已婚	两子	
刘小红	女	22	汉族	云南昆明	教师	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
陈国强	男	65	汉族	四川成都	退休	小学	中共党员	一般	已婚	五子	
赵子龙	男	38	汉族	浙江杭州	程序员	大学	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
孙丽娟	女	45	汉族	湖南长沙	医生	高中	中共党员	良好	已婚	两子	
周大伟	男	50	汉族	湖北武汉	干部	大学	中共党员	良好	已婚	三子	
吴小芳	女	28	汉族	福建厦门	教师	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
郑为民	男	43	汉族	广西桂林	工人	初中	中共党员	良好	已婚	两子	
黄小红	女	20	汉族	江西九江	护士	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
周国强	男	62	汉族	安徽合肥	退休	小学	中共党员	一般	已婚	四子	
李秀英	女	35	汉族	山西太原	会计	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
张为民	男	47	汉族	陕西西安	干部	大学	中共党员	良好	已婚	两子	
刘小红	女	24	汉族	云南昆明	教师	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
陈国强	男	68	汉族	四川成都	退休	小学	中共党员	一般	已婚	五子	
赵子龙	男	39	汉族	浙江杭州	程序员	大学	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
孙丽娟	女	46	汉族	湖南长沙	医生	高中	中共党员	良好	已婚	两子	
周大伟	男	51	汉族	湖北武汉	干部	大学	中共党员	良好	已婚	三子	
吴小芳	女	29	汉族	福建厦门	教师	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
郑为民	男	44	汉族	广西桂林	工人	初中	中共党员	良好	已婚	两子	
黄小红	女	21	汉族	江西九江	护士	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
周国强	男	63	汉族	安徽合肥	退休	小学	中共党员	一般	已婚	四子	
李秀英	女	36	汉族	山西太原	会计	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
张为民	男	49	汉族	陕西西安	干部	大学	中共党员	良好	已婚	两子	
刘小红	女	25	汉族	云南昆明	教师	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
陈国强	男	69	汉族	四川成都	退休	小学	中共党员	一般	已婚	五子	
赵子龙	男	40	汉族	浙江杭州	程序员	大学	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
孙丽娟	女	47	汉族	湖南长沙	医生	高中	中共党员	良好	已婚	两子	
周大伟	男	52	汉族	湖北武汉	干部	大学	中共党员	良好	已婚	三子	
吴小芳	女	30	汉族	福建厦门	教师	高中	共青团员	良好	未婚	无	
郑为民	男	45	汉族	广西桂林	工人	初中					

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41-2635 J. 1966 Feb 10. 10p. 20 refs. *See* 41-2634.

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7. The following information was obtained from the above mentioned sources:

He got up, armed himself with a sword, and then called to the soldiers on guard not to suffer any person to go out of the house. He then went to call the deceased, but receiving no answer, he went to his family's apartments, and called through the keyhole. A child answered he was sleeping at the duke's. He then, with several of his fellow-servants, went to Sellis's apartments again, when, on hearing the noise in his throat, he supposed somebody else was murdered in the house. When he first saw the duke, he was covered with blood, and Neale said the duke was murdered. There had not been any quarrel between any of the servants and Sellis, to his knowledge."

This was the porter described by the last witness as having exclaimed, "Good God! Mr. Sellis has cut his throat!" There is, however, a little difference between his own statement and that of Mrs. Neale; such as his going "to his family's apartments" after "receiving no answer from Sellis," and then "returning to Sellis's apartment, when, on hearing the noise in his throat, he supposed somebody else was murdered!" If this man thought that Sellis cut his own throat, as stated by Mrs. Neale, what did he mean by saying "he supposed somebody else was murdered?" Do not the porter's own words imply that Sellis had been murdered, and not that he had murdered himself? Yet the jury saw no discrepancy in the evidence!

never observed Sellis to be low-spirited; he did not appear so well lately as in general, in consequence of his having a cold."

This witness, it appears, although terribly alarmed, was unable to find out the regular door to Sellis's apartments, but found his way to another, more difficult of access. Now, without denying the truth of this statement, it seems rather singular that he should not have gone the way he knew best; but, from his cowardly nature, he probably followed Mrs. Neale, who appeared to know the easiest way of gaining admittance to the chamber of horror. Grasham also added his testimony to almost all the other witnesses as to the amiable character of the murdered Sellis, as well as proving his perfect sanity.

"Mr. Jackson, a surgeon. — He had examined the body of the deceased; he found the windpipe completely divided; he had seen larger wounds done by a man's own hands; the arteries on both sides were completely separated; he had no doubt but they were done by a razor or sharp instrument; the wound was five or six inches wide, and an inch and a half deep. He had no other wound in his body, and had no doubt but his throat being cut was the cause of his death."

This was the only medical gentleman allowed to give evidence as to the state of the murdered man's wounds. We are totally unacquainted with Mr. Jackson, and cannot, therefore, be actuated by any

C.

Works in Rajputana for the year ended 31st March 1908.
of Revenue and Working expenses.

WORKING EXPENSES.

REVENUE MANAGEMENT.		MAINTENANCE.									
Establishment.											
Civil Officers.	Navigation.	Executive.	Direction.	Medical.	Executive.	Direction.	Total Revenue management.	Works.	Repairs.	Sundries.	Tools and Plant.
15	14	13	12	19	18	17	16	21	22	23	24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,862	3,862	1,988	1,988	1,508	1,508	1,196	3,862	1,743	9,004	1,213	14,664
506	506	217	217	8,788	8,788	10,087	14,817	40,137	25,385	14,817	80,389
29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18
Indirect Charges.	Grand Total Working expenses.	Net Revenue.									

M. W. CLIFFORD,

Examiner, P. W. Accounts,
Rajputana and Central India.

11-C.

Statement showing the Financial results of Irrigation Works in RAIPUTANA for the year ending 31st March 1908, based on Actual receipts.
Principal results of operations for the year ending 31st March 1908.

IRRIGATION.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1907-08.	Gross receipts, direct and indirect, from all sources.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net Revenue, excluding charges for interest.	Percentage of Net Revenue on capital outlay to end of year.	Interest at 3.412 per cent. on the outlay to the end of the year <i>minus</i> half the outlay of the year, excluding expenditure met from special borrowings.	SURPLUS REVENUE AFTER PAYING INTEREST ON DIRECT CAPITAL OUTLAY.		EXCESS CHARGES INCLUDING INTEREST ON DIRECT CAPITAL OUTLAY.	
							Amount.	Percentage on total sum at charge.	Amount.	Percentage on total sum at charge.
MAJOR WORKS.										
NIL.										
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.										
Works in operation—										
Tanks in Ajmer Sub-Collectorate ...	Rs. 18,44,734	Rs. 59,169	Rs. 19,032	Rs. 40,137	Rs. 2.18	Rs. 60,392	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 20,255	Rs. 1.10
Do. Beawar do. ...	10,98,102	34,168	8,783	25,385	2.31	34,866	...	...	9,471	0.86
Do. Todgarh do. ...	4,70,595	24,854	10,037	14,817	3.15	15,456	...	...	639	0.13
Total ...	34,13,431	1,13,191	37,852	80,339	2.35	1,10,704	...	...	30,365	0.81

M. W. CLIFFORD,

Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Raiputana and Central India.

Demands and Realizations during the year 1907-08, in the Ajmer-Merwara District.

Class of Works.	BALANCE OF DEMANDS UN- REALIZED AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			DEMANDS OF THE YEAR.							DEDUCT AMOUNT UN- REALIZED AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		
	Due.	Not due on ac- count of Rabi.	Total	Water Revenue.		Share at well assessment.	Difference be- tween dry and wet rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total including balance at commencement of the year.	Deduct remissions not including cash refunds.	Net Total.	Due.
				Kharif.	Rabi.								Not due.
<i>Crop Rate Tanks.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate ...	990	5,053	6,043	2,285	3,225	...	...	269	5,779	11,822	867	10,955	1,076
Beawar ...	585	2,738	3,318	2,620	5,523	...	...	76	8,219	11,537	...	11,537	2,315
Todgarh ...	249	1,054	1,303	510	3,302	...	...	18	3,855	5,158	...	5,158	85
Total ...	1,824	8,840	10,664	5,415	12,050	...	...	355	17,553	28,517	867	27,650	3,476
<i>Fired and variably assessed old Tanks.</i>													
Ajmer ...	6,862	19,088	25,900	24,926	18,317	12,171	3,505	4,255	62,474	89,374	1,923	87,451	16,641
Beawar ...	22,949	11,088	33,987	14,423	11,146	10,769	3,304	218	39,860	73,847	4,146	69,701	28,418
Todgarh ...	9,874	5,478	15,352	4,591	5,816	12,558	586	98	23,682	39,034	...	39,034	10,272
Total ...	39,685	35,554	75,239	43,943	35,309	35,798	7,395	4,571	1,27,016	2,02,255	6,069	1,96,186	55,331
Grand Total ...	41,509	44,391	85,903	49,388	47,359	35,798	7,395	4,929	1,44,869	2,30,772	6,936	2,23,836	58,807
													47,359
													1,17,670

C. H. PRITCHARD, LT.-COL.,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

wife since told him he ate a hearty supper, shook hands with her, and bid her good night at parting. He never quarrelled with the deceased. He understood the origin of the quarrel between Sellis and Neale was Neale's taking a newspaper out of Sellis's hand. The duke was particularly partial to Sellis, and behaved better to him, he thought, than to any other servant. Sellis and Neale were obliged frequently to be in the same room together, but he never observed anything particular between them. Sellis was a very sober man. If he was not at the duke's apartments upon his business, he was sure to be found with his family. The duke continued his kindness to the last. He had heard Sellis say he could never be friendly with a man (meaning Neale) who had treated him as he had done. Sellis used, some years since, to ride in the carriage with the duke, but since a box has been made to the carriage he was ordered by the duke to ride there. He objected to that, saying it shook him very much."

This servant, like most of the others, was ordered to call Sellis, and his evidence, in this particular, seems merely a rehearsal of the rest. The corroboration which Ball here gave of the excellent character of Sellis had been sufficient, one would think, for any jury to have acquitted the poor fellow of any participation in the attempt upon the duke, or with being his own murderer. In Ball's evidence, also, the dislike which Sellis entertained

to comprehend. Yet, notwithstanding the smallness of the room, "he did not see a coat; although (as he himself confidently states) there was a blue one, belonging to Sellis." How could this witness know it belonged to Sellis, whom he probably never saw alive? As to "blood being on the left cuff and on the side," what proof did he adduce of this, for he himself never saw the coat at all? He, however, observed a wash-hand basin, in the very suspicious state described by other witnesses, and gave additional evidence of Sellis's head being "against his watch at the head of the bed;" indeed, the poor man's head only hung by a small piece of skin, and his murderers had therefore placed it in that position to keep it from falling off altogether. Is it not monstrous, then, that men could be found so lost to honour as to record a verdict of *felo de se*?

"John Probert and John Windsor, two privates in the Guards, said they were on duty opposite the duke's house at the time of the alarm, and were positive no person went out of the house after the alarm was given."

The evidence of these men merely shows that Sellis was murdered by some one belonging to the house, which we see no reason to dispute.

"Thomas Strickland, under butler to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, said he saw the deceased in the duke's bedroom about ten minutes before eleven o'clock on Wednesday night ;

II-E.

Statement showing Incidence of Working Expenses and Assessed Water Revenue on Trunks in Ajmer-Merwara during 1907-08.

1	2	WATER RATE ASSESSED.					8	9	10	WORKING EXPENSES.			14	15	16	17
		Occupiers.	Owners.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total Direct and Indirect.				Per cent. on gross revenue.	Per acre irrigated.	Per c.ft., per second of discharge at Canal head.	Per acre irrigated.	Per c.ft., per second of discharge of Canal head.	Per acre irrigated.	Per c.ft., per second of discharge of Canal head.
Name of work,	Average discharge of the year at Canal head, cubic foot per second.						Gross assessed revenue from all sources.	Working expenses Direct and Indirect.	Area Irrigated during the year.							
Bir ...	5.29															
Rajosi ...	8.21															
Makrera new and old Tanks...	...															
Ladpura new Tank	...															
Jalia do.	...															
Balad old and new Tank	9.07															
Chilar Tank	3.42															

SILAM NATH,

Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division.

day night, they being only put upon his Royal Highness's bed for ornament in the day-time ; there was no lantern in the closet at the time she put them there, and the dark lantern found in the closet is like one she had seen on the deceased's dressing-table. There was no sword or scabbard when she put the bolster there."

The dark lantern, sword, etc., were not in the closet when this woman went there to put away the bolsters. Well, what of that? Might they not have been put there afterward? As to "the dark lantern found in the closet being like one she had seen on the deceased's dressing-table," proves nothing against Sellis, even if this lady had positively sworn to its being the same. It were very easy to place a lantern in Sellis's room, and afterward remove it to the aforesaid closet. But we have little doubt that more than one dark lantern might have been found on premises where so many secret deeds had been done. To have made this matter better evidence, why did not some kind friend write the name of Sellis on the lantern, similar to the plan adopted with the slippers? Such a scheme might have brought the very scrupulous jury to their verdict three hours sooner at least.

"James Paulet, a valet to the duke, first saw his Royal Highness in his room with Neale holding him up. The duke told him he was murdered, and the murderers must be in his room. The

IV-E.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1906-07, 1907-08 in the Ajmer-Merwara Districts.

CIVIL DISTRICT.	OF THE CIVIL DISTRICT.			WORKS SUPPLYING IRRIGATION.		AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES.								RAINFALL IN INCHES.	
	Total area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	No.	Name.	Culturable area com- manded by the Irriga- tion Works in Column 6 in acres.	Area at present es- timated as annually irrigable by the works specified in Column 6.	1906-07.			1907-08.			1906-07.	1907-08.
								Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CROP RATE TANKS.															
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	1	Crop Rate Tanks	...	1,250	867	1,205	1,572	689	805.	1,497	...	...
Beawar "		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todgarh "		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total
VARIABLE TANKS.															
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	{ 8,55,687	1,90,593	1,14,271	2	Variable Tanks	7,187	11,110	8,305	6,041	14,246	7,599	5,361	12,960	{ 23.33	21.52
Beawar "		...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todgarh "			
Total	...	8,55,687	1,90,593			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FIXED TANKS.															
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	3	Fixed Tanks	2,468	3,406	455	1,859	2,314	875	2,795	3,670	...	...
Beawar "		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todgarh "		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total
GRAND TOTAL	9,655	15,766	9,027	9,105	18,132	9,163	8,964	18,127	...	...

NOTE—When a Civil District is irrigated from two or more Irrigation Works, Columns 7—14 inclusive should be totalled separately for each Civil District so irrigated.

C. H. PRITCHARD, LT.-COL.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

of his Royal Highness for the safety of Sellis ;” for, as soon as his wounds were dressed, the duke sent his own surgeon to attend Sellis. Where shall we look for greater care or condescension than this? How truly fortunate was the duke in being blessed with so expeditious and so penetrating a surgeon! “Mr. Home soon returned, and said [there was no doubt that the man had killed himself.” Oh, talented man, who could perceive at a glance that “the man had killed himself!” Doctor Carpue must never more pretend to a knowledge of surgery when his opinion can be set aside by a single glance of a man of such eminence in his profession as Mr. Home. As to the joint in his neck being cut through, Mr. Home easily accounted for. What! a man cut his own head off, and wash his hands afterward! The further testimony of Paulet only proves the dislike which Sellis entertained for Neale, and the caution he gave to all the other servants to avoid him.

“The widow of the deceased was examined. Her appearance and evidence excited the greatest compassion and interest; it tended to prove he was a good husband, not embarrassed in his circumstances, and that he had parted with her in the usual way, without any suspicion on her part of what he had in contemplation.”

Well, even this admission of the substance of the poor woman’s evidence is sufficient to throw discredit upon the jury, who, “after deliberating for

Statement of experimental cutting of Crops in the Jammu District during 1915, Pash.

OF ALGER-REHMAN FOR THE YEAR 1907-08.

STATEMENT VI.
Statement of experimental cutting of Crops in the ALMER District during 1915, Fasal (Contd.)

STATEMENT VI.																			
Statement of experimental cutting of Crops in the AJMER District during 1915, Fasal (Contd.)																			
1 Name of Tank.	2 Village.	3 Name of Cultivator.	4 Harvest and area of field.	5 Area cut.	6 Distance of field from Tank.	7 Whether irrigated by lift or flow and No. of waterings.	8 Weight of		9 Produce per acre		10 Value per acre				15 Deduct expenditure.	16 Profit.			
							8 Grain cut.	9 Straw cut.	10 Grain.	11 Straw.	12 Grain.	13 Straw.	14 Total.						
Kalan ...	Ransar	Birda ...	Makki 2 5	5	2,344	Flow thrice.	1 27	0 3 4	0 16	30	0 33	20	55	13	0 61	1 62	8 0 13	8 0 49	0 6
Daberlawala	Dabrela	Gopal ...	Barley 1 15	5	1,051	Flow twice and well twice.	2 17	0 1 4	0 24	10	0 48	22	80	14	0 91	1 30	9 0 21	0 06	9 0
Srinagar Naya.	Srinagar	Ghisa ...	Do. 1 0	5	980	Flow 4 times.	3 51	2 33	2	8 31	19	4 38	59	4	8 0 18	8 13	0 0 49	9 0 73	7 0

REPORT ON THE IRRIGATION WORKS.

BRITISH

BRJ JEWAN LAL,
 Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner,
 Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Statement of experimental cutting of Crops in the Merwara District during 1915, Faski.

TASK.	Village.	Name of Cultivator.	Harvest and area of field.	Area cut.	Distance of field from Tank.	Whether irrigated by lift, or flow, and number of waterings.	Weight of Grain cut.	Weight of Straw cut.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.				VALUE PER ACRE.				Deduct Expenditure.	Profit.	REMARKS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Grain.	Straw.	Rs.	Annas.	Pice.	Rs.	Annas.	Pice.	Rs.	Annas.	Pice.	17
BEAWAR KHARIF																				
	TEHSIL.	1315 Faski.	Big. Big.	Feet.	Yards.		Mds. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	Rs. <td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td>Rs.<td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td>Rs.<td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Annas. <td>Pice.<td>Rs.<td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td>Rs.<td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Pice. <td>Rs.<td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td>Rs.<td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Rs. <td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td>Rs.<td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Annas. <td>Pice.<td>Rs.<td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td></td></td></td></td></td>	Pice. <td>Rs.<td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td></td></td></td></td>	Rs. <td>Annas.<td>Pice.<td></td></td></td>	Annas. <td>Pice.<td></td></td>	Pice. <td></td>	
Kalkankar...	Kalkankar	Lomba	Makki 2-8	16	350	Flow 2 times	0 1 4	0 2 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	16 10	5 4	3 5 4	19 17	1 12	0 0	Loss.			
"	"	Lakha	" 1-10	16	5,400	"	0 1 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	13 5 4	2 6 5	11 9 3	8 0 0	1 12	3 0 0				
Kalinor ...	Rajawas ...	Hira	Cotton 2-10	16	212	"	0 8 0	...	12 0 0	...	63 0 0	...	...	56 0 0	7 0 0					
RABI																				
Kalkankar	Kalkankar	Jassa	Guji 1-12	16	200	Lift 3 "	0 2 8	0 3 8	10 0 0	14 0 0	23 5 4	4 10 8	38 0 0	18 15	20 4	0 0				
"	"	Hanira	" 3-13	16	5,600	" 3 "	0 1 4	0 2 8	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 10	3 5 4	20 0 0	11 8	3 8	0 0				
Kadim & Jadid	Rajad	Roopa	Barley 1-13	16	1,288	" 2 "	0 1 4	0 2 0	5 6 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	2 0 0	14 8 0	11 0 0	3 8	0 0				
Rajawas.	Rajaw.	Lala	" 3-10	16	1,510	" 3 "	0 1 4	0 2 0	7 20 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	2 0 0	20 12 0	13 8	7 4	0 0				
TODGARH KHARIF																				
	TAHSIL.	1315 Faski.																		
Nadi Nala ...	Berar	Uman	Maize 0-9	164	517	Well 3 times	0 1 10	0 3 0	6 20 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	22 0 0	20 18	2 0	0 0	Loss.			
"	"	Dewa	" 0-12	164	587	" Tank "	0 1 12	0 3 12	7 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0	23 8 0	18 0 0	5 8	0 0				
Ajigarh	Ajigarh	Allakhia	" 0-11	164	587	" Flow "	0 2 12	0 6 4	11 0 0	25 0 0	27 8 0	9 0 0	36 8 0	24 12	12 0	0 0				
Samel ...	Kotktrana	Khaman	" 0-16	164	200	" Well "	0 4 12	0 9 4	19 0 0	37 0 0	47 8 0	0 0 0	56 8 0	38 0 0	18 8	0 0				
Manila ...	Bagar	Zalim Chand	" 2-1	164	234	" Tank "	0 2 4	0 1 13	20 20 0	15 0 0	31 0 0	2 0 0	43 8 0	29 0 0	2 14	0 0				
"	"	Nagji Ram	" 1-13	164	234	" Tank "	0 1 4	0 2 2	12 20 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	2 8 0	27 8 0	25 8 0	2 0	0 0				
"	"	Duda	Cotton 0-8	164	234	" Well "	0 0 9	...	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	17 0 0	2 0	0 0				
RABI																				
Kharabala ...	Kakerkhara	Lakhna	Barley 1-14	164	250	"	0 4 0	0 4 8	16 0 0	18 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	44 0 0	16 18	28 0	0 0				
Debi Sagar...	"	Bhopa	" 10-9	"	267	" Flow "	0 4 0	0 4 12	20 0 0	19 0 0	41 0 0	4 0 0	45 0 0	18 0 0	27 0	0 0				
"	"	Duda	" 0-10	"	125	"	0 3 12	0 5 0	16 20 0	20 0 0	68 0 0	2 0 0	60 0 0	19 0 0	41 0	0 0				
"	"	Pura	" 1-13	"	283	"	0 4 8	0 5 8	15 0 0	22 0 0	70 0 0	2 0 0	72 8 0	22 8 0	50 0	0 0				
Samel ...	Sirman	Natha	Barley 0-8	"	866	"	0 5 4	0 7 8	21 0 0	30 0 0	52 8 0	7 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	20 0	0 0				
"	"	Haman	" 0-14	"	933	"	0 4 12	0 6 4	23 0 0	25 0 0	92 0 0	6 0 0	98 4 0	40 0 0	58 4	0 0				
Rupnagar ...	Kherai kalan	Lunkha	" 1-0	"	329	"	0 3 3	0 3 4	30 0 0	13 0 0	51 0 0	3 0 0	54 4 0	30 0 0	24 4	0 0				
"	"	Picha	Barley 2-0	"	338	"	0 6 12	0 4 4	27 0 0	17 0 0	67 8 0	4 0 0	71 12 0	40 0 0	31 12	0 0				
Manila ...	Bagar	Charar Bhuj	" 0-10	"	89	" Tank "	0 1 8	0 1 10	19 0 0	16 0 0	47 8 0	0 0 0	49 8 0	27 0 0	22 8	0 0				
"	"	Bhas	Barley 0-12	"	221	" Tank "	0 3 0	0 5 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	62 0 0	0 0 0	65 0 0	41 0 0	23 8	0 0				
"	"	Duli Chand	Wheat 1-7	"	240	" Well "	0 2 12	0 3 8	20 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	3 0 0	68 0 0	50 0 0	13 0	0 0				

BRIJ JEWAN LALL,
Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

ling the arm of the assassin of the Duke of Cumberland could not escape.

“In returning to the duke, I found the doors of all the state apartments had marks of bloody fingers on them. The Duke of Cumberland, after being wounded, could not have gone anywhere but to the outer doors and back again, since the traces of blood were confined to the passages from the one to the other.

“EVERARD HOME.”

We regret, with Sir Everard Home, that “so much pains should have been taken to involve in mystery the murder of Sellis,” but such pains were taken in the palace, and not by the public. Sir Everard’s description of the matter, however, is only calculated to involve it in still greater mystery and contradiction. For instance, “he found the body lying on his side on the bed, the throat so effectually cut that he could not have survived above a minute or two.” How a man could cut his throat so effectually, when lying on his side, for “he had not even changed his position,” is rather a puzzling matter to people of common sense! yet Sir Everard says “the length and direction of the wound were such as left no doubt of its being given by his own hand.” In a conversation we had with Mr. Place, the foreman of the jury, a few weeks since, that gentleman informed us “the man lived twenty minutes after his throat was

Statement showing the measurement of water in wells benefited by tanks in the Merwara District during the year 1907-08.

STATEMENT VII.

Number	Name of Village.	Name of Tank.	Number of Wells		Average distance of wells from Tank.	Average depth of wells excavated.	Average Depth.		Area Irrigated by Wells.		
			Probably benefited by Tanks.	Not benefited by Tanks.			September 1907.	April 1908.			
							In Tank.	In Well.			
1	Kotra	Bor-ka Talab	3	...	194	37	10	4	0 8		
2	Kalikankar.	Kalikankarwala.	1	...	531	33	16	14	5 10		
3	Talpara Dhanar.	"	2	...	6,325	28	14	13	11 4		
4	Danveri	Danveriwala	1	...	14	26	13	8	12 16		
5	Sonjan	Phul Sagar	1	...	208	36	23	11	38 6		
6	Chitar	Gulab Sagar	3	...	755	45	7	6	17 0		
7	Baria Ajba.	Deoka Malawala.	2	...	66	37	14	11	4 15		
8	Kabra	Kabravala	3	...	1,428	29	15	7	4 3		
9	Chilabar	Uparla Talab	3	...	1,014	47	18	5	8 15		
10	"	Nicharla "	3	...	653	25	14	6	3 12		
11	Nai Kalan.	Lasania	3	...	1,038	35	20	8	9 3		
12	Lasani II...	Lasaniwala	3	...	260	22	12	6	...		
13	Talja Bas Rupa.	Talhavala	2	...	561	30	13	6	...		
14	" Pibha.	"	1	...	792	49	20	6	...		
15	Devatan	Devatanwala	1	...	60	36	11	3	7 0		
16	Sareth	Sarethwala	3	...	1,399	38	10	3	1 12		
17	Bhuria Khera	Bhuria Khherawala.	3	...	2,551	20	8	2	...		
18	Jawaja	Jawajawala	1	...	2,813	43	13	4	...		

of the reach of blood from the bed ;” but several witnesses upon the inquest stated that “ blood was found all over the room, and the hand-basin appeared as if some person had been washing blood in it.” What is the reason, then, why blood might not have been sprinkled upon the coat of the murdered man as well as “ upon the curtains, on several parts of the floor, and over the wash-basin ? ” Why did Sir Everard Home omit to mention these important particulars in his attempt to explain away the “ mystery of the murder of Sellis ? ” His description of the dreadful wounds of his royal master are also rather at variance with the idea the duke himself gave of them, “ the beating of a bat about his head.” The skilful surgeon concludes his statement by saying “ the Duke of Cumberland, after being wounded, could not have gone anywhere but to the outer doors and back again, since the traces of blood were confined to the passages from the one to the other ; ” when it will be observed, in Neale’s evidence, that “ the duke and witness went to alarm the house, and got a light from the porter.” Now we may naturally suppose the porter slept at some distance from the duke, and therefore either Sir Everard Home or Neale must have made a slight mistake in this particular ; for we cannot accuse two such veritable personages with intentionally contradicting each other !

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing the measurement of water in wells benefited by tanks in the MERWARA District during the year 1907-08.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number.	Name of Village.	Name of Tank.	Number of Wells.	Probably benefited by Tanks.	Not benefited by Tanks.	Average distance of wells from Tank.	Average depth of wells excavated.	In Tank.	In Well.	In Tank.	In Well.	Rate.
38	Nondari	Nondriwala	...	...	...	3,353	41	Half	10	...	9	...
39	Balad	New and old	5	...	...	1,439	29	13	17	In Nala	7	...
40	Kaliawas	Gondakawala	2	...	...	3,967	42	Half	18	...	19	...
41	Rampura	Rampura	2	...	...	303	37	...	14	...	12	...
42	Sohawa	Sohawawala	1	...	...	1,340	52	Half	10	...	6	...
43	Lakhina	Lakhinawala	1	...	...	1,833	37	6	17	...	6	...
44	Shamgarh	Shamgarhwala	3	...	...	426	38	Half	9	...	3	...
45	Kana Khlera	Kanaikherawala	1	...	...	872	24	4th	9	...	3	...
46	Lulwa	Bayanwala	3	...	...	459	46	Half	12	...	10	...
47	Dungarkhera	Dungarkherawala	3	...	...	77	27	...	5	...	4	...
48	Khera-ka-Khera	Khera-ka-Kherawala	3	...	...	577	30	...	8	...	4	...
49	Katanpura	Katanpura	3	...	...	1,183	26	...	4	...	4	...
50	Sawaia	Sawaianawala	1	...	...	335	38	4th	5	...	3	...
51	Beawar	Kal Talab	3	...	...	1,014	41	Half	17	...	14	...
52	Bhagwanpura	Bhagwanpurawala	3	...	...	1,137	39	...	9	...	5	...
53	Joharkhera	Joharkherawala	3	...	...	937	40	Half	8	...	5	...
54	Amargarh	Amargarhwala	2	...	...	1,536	33	4th	6	...	4	...
55	Jaganpur	Jaganpurawala	4	...	...	257	35	...	20	...	10	...
56	Rupnagar	Rupnagarwala	...	...	...	3,032	36	...	...	...	...	...

Average
of water measured in
wells.

September
1907.

April 1908.

Rate.

ing previous to Sellis's death. That night it was my turn to undress his Royal Highness. On our arriving at St. James's, I found Sellis had retired for the night, as he had to prepare his master's apparel, etc., and to accompany him on a journey early in the morning.

"I slept that night in my usual room; but Neale, another valet to the duke, slept in an apartment very slightly divided from that occupied by his Royal Highness. A few days previous to this date, I was commanded by my master to lay a sword upon one of the sofas in his bedchamber, and I did so. After undressing his Royal Highness, I retired to bed. I had not been long asleep, when I was disturbed by Neale, who told me to get up immediately, as my master the duke was nearly murdered. I lost no time, and very soon entered his Royal Highness's bedroom. His Royal Highness was then standing nearly in the middle of the chamber, apparently quite cool and composed; his shirt was bloody, and he commanded me to fetch Sir Henry Halford, saying, 'I am severely wounded.' The sword, which a few days before I had laid upon the sofa, was then lying on the floor, and was very bloody. I went with all possible haste for Sir Henry, and soon returned with him. I stood by when the wounds were examined, none of which were of a serious nature or appearance. That in his hand was the most considerable.

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing the measurement of water in wells benefited by tanks in the MERWARA District during the year 1907-08.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number.	Name of Village.	Name of Tank.	Number of Wells.	Probably benefited by Tanks.	Average distance of wells from Tank.	Average depth of wells excavated.	In Tank.	In Well.	In Tank.	In Well.	Khari.	Rabi.
				Not benefited by Tanks.			September 1907.	April 1908.				
9	Nalai Lalpura	Lalpurawala	333	3	1,995	48.0	39.5	23.4	11.8	7.0	3 15	4 13
10	Anner	Debi Sagar	4,571	3	4,609	42.4	59.4	41.4	3.0	26.4	7 5	6 8
11	Barjal	Naka Mahadeo	1,433	3	4,609	43.4	31.4	18.8	Half.	15.0	3 6	4 0
12	Chaitan	Chaitanwala	149	2	1,445	65.0	47.0	21.0	...	18.0	15 1	15 4
13	Mandawar	Intya	4,933	3	1,445	65.0	60.4	26.0	...	9.0	10 3	12 0
14	Kachbali	Ajaban	151	3	240	50.8	60.4	49.0	0.3	26.0	13 0	18 0
15	Chaphian	Gavar Chaudela	416	3	416	49.8	49.8	27.8	...	22.0	0 13	2 0
16	Bagar	Manila	140	3	1,153	35.0	37.4	28.0	...	25.0	8 12	5 2
17	Barar	Nadi Nala	990	3	1,233	47.6	60.8	36.4	5.0	22.4	5 0	6 6
18	Mandlan	Bhim	2,771	3	7,216	32.8	36.0	23.4	Dry.	19.8	2 28	8 15
19	"	Moda Kanhar	3,199	3	3,199	44.8	44.8	31.4	...	26.4	1 18	4 19
20	"	Phutal	7,146	3	7,146	38.8	38.8	27.8	Dry.	25.0	1 ...	2 ...
21	Kukerkhera	Debi Sagar	365	3	1,357	53.0	59.8	46.0	...	38.0	6 0	7 6
22	Bara Khan...	Kharancha	525	1	1,177	39.0	39.0	31.0	...	29.0	3 0	3 0
23	Gogola	Bhim Gogola	343	3	822	26.4	26.4	15.8	...	8.4	...	3 8

BRIT JEWAN LAL,
Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

Average
Area Irrigated by
Wells.

and the cravat were cut, as if some person had made an attempt to cut the throat with the cravat on ; then, finding the woollen or cotton stuffing to impede the razor, took it off, in order more readily to effect the purpose.

“During the time the duke’s wounds were being dressed, the deponent believes Neale was absent, in obedience to arrangement, and was employed in laying Sellis’s body in the form in which it was discovered, as it was an utter impossibility that a self-murderer could have so disposed of himself.

“Deponent further observes, that Lord Ellenborough undertook to manage this affair, by arranging the proceedings for the inquest ; and also that every witness was previously examined by him ; also, that the first jury, being unanimously dissatisfied with the evidence adduced, as they were not permitted to see the body in an undressed state, positively refused to return a verdict, in consequence of which they were dismissed, and a second jury summoned and impannelled, to whom, severally, a special messenger had been sent, requesting their attendance, and each one of whom was directly or indirectly connected with the court, or the government. That, on both inquests, the deponent had been omitted, and had not been called for to give his evidence, though it must have been known, from his personal attendance and situation upon the occasion, that he must

No. 1031 of 1896.

From

C. S. BAXLEY, Esq., C.S.,

OFFG. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THAGI AND DAKAITI,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Sindia, the 17th July 1896.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1895.

2. The Honorable Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Leithbridge, C.S.I., held charge of the Department as General Superintendent throughout the whole period under report. He availed himself of subsidiary leave, preparatory to leave on urgent private affairs, from the 30th March 1896, on which date I took over charge from him as Officiating General Superintendent.

3. As I was not in charge of the Department during any portion of the year under review, my report will necessarily be meagre, and I propose to confine myself as far as possible to a simple statement of facts.

4. The proposed curbs of Thagi and Dakaiti officers in the Ajmere Police, mentioned in the last report, was not carried out and the question how best to effect the object in view is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

5. Additional Departmental agencies were established during the year in Bhopawar and Agar in Central India. On the opening of a separate Political Assistantcy in Western India, the Agency at Agar was transferred in December last to the head-quarters at Nimach. Central India has now six Agencies working under the orders of Political Officers.

6. In Rajputana Agencies were established at Jodhpur, Alwar and Bharatpur, and the Agency previously existing at Jaipur was enlarged and placed on a more satisfactory footing. Since the close of the year sanction has been received to the establishment of Agencies at Udaipur, Jhalawar, Kotah, Deoli, Bikanir and Patapgarh.

special engagements to preserve me from such results, I have given my deposition.

(Signed)

“JEW.”

The fact of two juries being summoned has been acknowledged by the coroner, in his affidavit before the Court of King's Bench in April last. The affidavit of this gentleman, however, contains so many errors, that we here introduce an exposition of it, as given by the talented D. Wakefield, Esq., in showing cause against the rule being made absolute in the case of “Cumberland *v.* Phillips.”

“Mr. Wakefield said it would be in the recollection of the court, that this was a rule obtained by Sir Charles Wetherell, for a libel contained in a publication relating to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. He would not read the alleged libel in detail now, but confine himself first to the affidavit of Samuel Thomas Adams, the coroner who had held the inquest on Sellis. It was necessary that he should read the affidavit, as he had to offer several remarks upon it.”

The learned counsel then read the affidavit, as follows :

“In the King's Bench.

“Samuel Thomas Adams of No 9 Davis street, Berkeley square in the County of Middlesex solicitor maketh oath and saith that he hath seen a certain book or publication entitled ‘The Authen-

much greater regularity than was formerly the case, now that there is a better chance of redress. Small cases which would formerly not have been heard of are now brought to light.

STATEMENT No. II.

DAKAITIS IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE DECADE, 1886 TO 1895.

11. The dakaitis in the year under report (448) were less by 20 than in 1893 and more by 59 than in 1894.

The average numbers for the decade in each Agency are compared on the margin with those of 1895.

	Average of decade	1895	Increase	Decrease
Rajpu- tana.	90	93.1	3.1	...
Central India.	149	196.6	47.6	...
Hyder- abad.	150	165.7	15.7	...

STATEMENT No. III.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DAKAITIS THAT HAVE COME TO LIGHT DURING THE YEAR.

12. This return shows a distinct improvement and bears out what I have already said in paragraph 10.

One hundred and forty-five unreported cases came to light during the year as against 89 in the previous year, showing an increase of 56 cases. The value of the property plundered amounted to Rs. 1,02,408 as compared with Rs. 43,067 in 1894. Of the unreported cases, 49 were brought to light by the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as against 42 in 1894, thus:—

In Rajputana	...	...	9 + 5 in British territory.
Central India	...	...	7
Haidarabad	...	...	33 + 1 in the Baroda State.
Total	...	...	49 + 6

13. The decrease in the Rajputana Agency is satisfactory. There is also a slight increase in dakaitis detected in British territory by the Department.

14. Central India continues to reap the benefit of the special operations undertaken in Bundelkhand.

15. Haidarabad shows a large increase which is, no doubt, due in part to improvement in local arrangements.

attendance and each of whom was directly or indirectly connected with the court or the government. And this deponent further saith that it is not true that any person was omitted as a witness whose evidence was known or could be suspected to be material but on the contrary this deponent saith that when the death of the said Joseph Sellis was notified to him he as such coroner as aforesaid was required to hold an inquest on the body of the said Joseph Sellis and that it being required by a statute passed in the twenty-third year of Henry the Eighth chapter twelve that in case of death happening in any of the king's palaces or houses where his majesty should then happen to be and in respect of which death an inquest should be necessary that the jury on such inquest should be composed of twelve or more of the yeoman officers of the king's household to be returned in the manner therein particularly mentioned he this deponent in the first instance issued as such coroner as aforesaid an order that a jury should be summoned composed of the said yeoman officers of the king's household pursuant to the directions of the said statute. But this deponent saith that believing it to be important that the cause and circumstances of the death of the said Joseph Sellis should be investigated in the most public and impartial manner he took upon himself the responsibility of not complying with the strict letter of such statute as aforesaid and counter-

January 1896. Of the remaining 173 persons, 5 were released on security and 3 unconditionally. One hundred and forty-three were transferred to local authorities and 21 were committed to the Sessions Court.

22. The Sessions Court dealt in all with the cases of 34 persons charged with dakhati, including 13 remaining from the previous year. Of these, 4 were transported or imprisoned for life, 17 were imprisoned for limited periods, 9 were released without security and one was sentenced to death. Three persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

23. Of the 173 persons who were arrested, received by transfer or voluntarily surrendered, 76 or 43.67 per cent. were Alowatis, 15 or 8.66 per cent. Alinas, 10 or 5.78 per cent. Baoris or Moghins, 8 or 4.62 per cent. Bhis, 7 or 4.04 per cent. Banjars, 6 or 3.46 per cent. Kanjars, 4 each, or 2.31 per cent. Bakris, Gujars, Thakurs. Khanderas, Ahirs, Lodhis, Mutanis, and Dhatis each 3 or 1.73 per cent. Muhammadans, Rajputs, and Sondhias, 2 each, or 1.15 per cent, 15 or 8.66 per cent. were of as many different castes.

STATEMENT NO. VII.

NAJIB FORCE.

24. The sanctioned scale of the reorganised force is as follows:—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	16
Deputy Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	27
Dafadars	...	...	...	...	...	27
Najibs	...	...	...	...	...	84

The following casualties occurred during the year:—

Died	...	...	...	...	1 Inspector.
Resigned	...	...	...	...	2 { Najibs.
Degraded	...	...	...	...	1 Deputy Inspector.
Dismissed	...	...	...	...	3 { Najibs.
Retired on pension	...	...	...	...	1 { Najibs.
Do. gratuity	...	...	...	...	1 { Najibs.
Released approver	...	...	...	...	1 { Najibs.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES.

RAJPUTANA.

25. The following officers held charge of this Agency:—

Mr. W. A. Gayer from the 1st January to the 27th November 1895.

" S. H. Berkeley from the 28th November to the 19th December 1895.

" W. A. Gayer from the 20th to the 31st December 1895.

26. Statement No. I at page 2 of this report shows that 96 cases were reported from the Rajputana Agency during the year as against 90 in 1894.

sitions of the witnesses examined upon such inquest And this deponent further saith that at the commencement of the said inquest the several informations on oath of the principal witnesses taken on that and the preceding day by John Reid Esquire the then chief magistrate of the police were read over and handed to the said jury to enable them the better to examine such witnesses respectively and such witnesses were respectively resworn before this deponent as coroner and permitted to make any addition to their evidence so given before the magistrate as aforesaid and that each and every of such witnesses had full opportunities of making any addition to such testimony which they thought proper And this deponent further saith that all the circumstances of the case as far as they could be collected were carefully and impartially scrutinised by the said jury and that all the evidence which could be collected and brought forward and that every person was called before the said jury and examined as a witness and no person was omitted to be called and examined who would have been or who it could be supposed would have been a material witness And this deponent further saith that in the course of the inquiry the said jury proceeded to the apartment where the body of the said Joseph Sellis had been first discovered and was then lying and did then carefully view examine and inspect the body of the said Joseph Sellis and all the other circumstances deemed by them neces-

Seventy-two dakaitis were arrested during the year, 14 were received by transfer and 13 surrendered voluntarily. Of these, 5 were released on security and 94 were made over to the local authorities. Three, whose cases were under investigation at the close of 1894, were committed to the Sessions and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonments.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

28. The following officers held charge of this Agency during the year :—

Mr. A. C. Hankin, c.r.e., from the 1st January to the 10th March 1895.
 “ H. G. Waterfield from the 11th March to the 31st December 1895.

29. The table at page of this report shows an increase of 26 cases as compared with the year 1894 in which 149 cases were reported as against 175 in the present year, and an increase from Rs. 85,612 to Rs. 68,241 in the value of property plundered. Nine dakaitis, in which Rs. 4,033 were said to have been stolen, were reported from Bundelkhand, being a decrease of 3 cases and an increase of Rs. 94 as compared with the previous year—a satisfactory state of things, as showing that no recrudescence of organised crime has taken place since the operations of 1893 and 1894 broke up the gang of dakaitis which had so long harassed the country.

30. The following table shows for each Residency or Political Agency the decrease or increase in dakaitis and property plundered :—

Residency or Agency.	1894.		1895.		Variation.	
	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.
Indore ...	25	7,536	29	11,942	+ 4	+ 4,406
Gwalior ...	52	39,437	55	18,401	+ 3	—21,036
Bhopal ...	25	18,027	46	19,235	+ 21	+ 1,208
Agar ...	5	1,786	7	3,553	+ 2	+ 2,067
Bhopawar ...	11	5,814	14	3,262	+ 3	—2,552
Bundelkhand	12	3,939	9	4,033	— 3	+ 94
Baghelkhand	1	67	9	1,878	+ 8	+ 1,811
Guna ...	18	7,003	6	5,637	—12	—1,366

31. The decrease in the average value of the property plundered in each case in Bhopal from Rs. 721 in 1894 to Rs. 413 in 1895 supports the view taken by the Assistant General Superintendent that the rise in the number of cases from 25 to 46 was due more to the prevalent scarcity than to the existence of organised crime, though the fact that the notorious dakait, Lakhu Jamadar, was at large was not without effect. In Baghelkhand also the increase from 1 to 9 cases may have been due to scarcity. Elsewhere the increase in cases of dakaiti was

“The first remark he had to submit to the court in this case was, that a person who applied for an extraordinary remedy by criminal information must deny all the charges contained in the libel. The rank of the illustrious individual in this case made no difference with respect to that point. Now the court would find, by the affidavit of Mr. Adams, the coroner, that one of the main parts of this alleged libel, so far from being contradicted, was substantiated, — he alluded to the fact of there having been two juries summoned to inquire into the circumstances relating to the death of Sellis. He did not mean to say that that fact formed any justification for the publication of the libel; but the fact itself was certainly extremely important, and Mr. Adams’s affidavit contained the reasons why the mode pointed out by the act of Parliament for summoning juries in such cases had been departed from. The fact of there having been two juries summoned was no doubt sufficient to induce any person to believe that there was some reason for that proceeding, which was not apparent on the face of it. Mr. Adams had described the manner in which the jury were summoned. He said he sent the summoning officer to Mr. Place, man’s mercer, of Charing Cross; but Mr. Place was not the coroner for the verge of the king’s palace, and had no authority to act. He would leave it to the court to form their own opinion, whether or not this departure from the usual course was or

scription were to be summoned from the verge of the court. Now this applied to the court sitting at Whitehall; but at the time in question the court was sitting at St. James's. The summoning, therefore, was clearly not good, and the jury, consisting of Mr. Place's junta, could not legally hold an inquest on the body of Sellis."

Four other mistakes, also, in the coroner's affidavit were pointed out by Mr. Place himself in a letter to the public.

"1. Mr. Adams says 'he issued an order to summon a jury of persons of the king's household, but that he rescinded the order, and summoned a jury of persons who lived at a distance, and were wholly unconnected with St. James's Palace.' Mr. Adams must by these words mean that he summoned a jury from the only place to which his power extended; namely, 'the verge of the court,'—a small space, and from amongst the few tradesmen who resided within its limits. I never before heard that he had issued any order to summon a jury of persons of the king's household.

"2. Mr. Adams says that his 'summoning officer applied to Francis Place, of Charing Cross, for the names of persons who were eligible to compose a jury, and that out of such persons an impartial jury, of which Francis Place was the foreman, assembled on the 1st of June, 1810.' Mr. Adams probably speaks from memory, and is, therefore,

wife since told him he ate a hearty supper, shook hands with her, and bid her good night at parting. He never quarrelled with the deceased. He understood the origin of the quarrel between Sellis and Neale was Neale's taking a newspaper out of Sellis's hand. The duke was particularly partial to Sellis, and behaved better to him, he thought, than to any other servant. Sellis and Neale were obliged frequently to be in the same room together, but he never observed anything particular between them. Sellis was a very sober man. If he was not at the duke's apartments upon his business, he was sure to be found with his family. The duke continued his kindness to the last. He had heard Sellis say he could never be friendly with a man (meaning Neale) who had treated him as he had done. Sellis used, some years since, to ride in the carriage with the duke, but since a box has been made to the carriage he was ordered by the duke to ride there. He objected to that, saying it shook him very much."

This servant, like most of the others, was ordered to call Sellis, and his evidence, in this particular, seems merely a rehearsal of the rest. The corroboration which Ball here gave of the excellent character of Sellis had been sufficient, one would think, for any jury to have acquitted the poor fellow of any participation in the attempt upon the duke, or with being his own murderer. In Ball's evidence, also, the dislike which Sellis entertained

[illegible]

AJMER;

The 21st March 1896.)

W. A. GAYLER,

First Assistant to the General Superintendent,

Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Rajputana.

to comprehend. Yet, notwithstanding the smallness of the room, "he did not see a coat; although (as he himself confidently states) there was a blue one, belonging to Sellis." How could this witness know it belonged to Sellis, whom he probably never saw alive? As to "blood being on the left cuff and on the side," what proof did he adduce of this, for he himself never saw the coat at all? He, however, observed a wash-hand basin, in the very suspicious state described by other witnesses, and gave additional evidence of Sellis's head being "against his watch at the head of the bed;" indeed, the poor man's head only hung by a small piece of skin, and his murderers had therefore placed it in that position to keep it from falling off altogether. Is it not monstrous, then, that men could be found so lost to honour as to record a verdict of *felo de se*?

"John Probert and John Windsor, two privates in the Guards, said they were on duty opposite the duke's house at the time of the alarm, and were positive no person went out of the house after the alarm was given."

The evidence of these men merely shows that Sellis was murdered by some one belonging to the house, which we see no reason to dispute.

"Thomas Strickland, under butler to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, said he saw the deceased in the duke's bedroom about ten minutes before eleven o'clock on Wednesday night ;

II-E.

Statement showing Incidence of Working Expenses and Assessed Water Revenue on Tanks in Ajmer-Merwara during 1907-08.

Name of work,	Average discharge of the year at Canal head, cubic foot per second.	WATER RATE ASSESSED.					Gross assessed revenue from all sources.	Working expenses Direct and Indirect.	Area Irrigated during the year.	WORKING EXPENSES.			OCCUPIERS RATES.		TOTAL WATER RATE DIRECT AND INDIRECT.	
		Occupiers.	Owners.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total Direct and Indirect.				Per cent. on gross revenue.	Per acre irrigated.	Per c.ft., per second of discharge at Canal head.	Per acre irrigated.	Per c.ft., per second of discharge of Canal head.	Per acre irrigated.	Per c.ft., per second of discharge of Canal head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bir	5.29															
Rajosi	8.24															
Makreera new and old Tanks...	...															
Ladpura new Tank ... ..	...														
Jalia do. ... ..	...														
Balad old and new Tank	9.07															
Chihar Tank	3.42															

SIAM NATH,

Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division.

day night, they being only put upon his Royal Highness's bed for ornament in the day-time ; there was no lantern in the closet at the time she put them there, and the dark lantern found in the closet is like one she had seen on the deceased's dressing-table. There was no sword or scabbard when she put the bolster there."

The dark lantern, sword, etc., were not in the closet when this woman went there to put away the bolsters. Well, what of that? Might they not have been put there afterward? As to "the dark lantern found in the closet being like one she had seen on the deceased's dressing-table," proves nothing against Sellis, even if this lady had positively sworn to its being the same. It were very easy to place a lantern in Sellis's room, and afterward remove it to the aforesaid closet. But we have little doubt that more than one dark lantern might have been found on premises where so many secret deeds had been done. To have made this matter better evidence, why did not some kind friend write the name of Sellis on the lantern, similar to the plan adopted with the slippers? Such a scheme might have brought the very scrupulous jury to their verdict three hours sooner at least.

"James Paulet, a valet to the duke, first saw his Royal Highness in his room with Neale holding him up. The duke told him he was murdered, and the murderers must be in his room. The

IV-E.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1906-07, 1907-08 in the Ajmer-Merwara Districts.

CIVIL DISTRICT.	OF THE CIVIL DISTRICT.			WORKS SUPPLYING IRRIGATION.		AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES.										RAINFALL IN INCHES	
	Total area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	No.	Name.	Culturable area commanded by the Irrigation Works in Column 6 in acres.	Area at present estimated as annually irrigable by the works specified in Column 6.	1906-07.			1907-08.				1906-07.	1907-08.	
								Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
CROP RATE TANKS.																	
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	1	Crop Rate Tanks	...	1,250	867	1,205	1,572	689	805.	1,497	...	...
Beawar "		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todgarh "		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		
VARIABLE TANKS.																	
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	} 8,55,687	1,90,593	1,14,271	2	Variable Tanks	7,187	11,110	8,305	6,041	14,246	7,599	5,361	12,960	} 23.33	21.52		
Beawar "		...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todgarh "		
Total	...	8,55,687	1,90,593			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FIXED TANKS.																	
Ajmer Sub-Collectorate	3	Fixed Tanks	2,468	3,406	455	1,859	2,314	875	2,795	3,670	...	...
Beawar "		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todgarh "		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		
GRAND TOTAL	9,655	15,766	9,027	9,105	18,132	9,163	8,964	18,127	...	...

NOTE—When a Civil District is irrigated from two or more Irrigation Works, Columns 7—14 inclusive should be totalled separately for each Civil District so irrigated.

C. H. PRITCHARD, LT.-COL.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

of his Royal Highness for the safety of Sellis ;” for, as soon as his wounds were dressed, the duke sent his own surgeon to attend Sellis. Where shall we look for greater care or condescension than this? How truly fortunate was the duke in being blessed with so expeditious and so penetrating a surgeon! “Mr. Home soon returned, and said [there was no doubt that the man had killed himself.” Oh, talented man, who could perceive at a glance that “the man had killed himself!” Doctor Carpue must never more pretend to a knowledge of surgery when his opinion can be set aside by a single glance of a man of such eminence in his profession as Mr. Home. As to the joint in his neck being cut through, Mr. Home easily accounted for. What! a man cut his own head off, and wash his hands afterward! The further testimony of Paulet only proves the dislike which Sellis entertained for Neale, and the caution he gave to all the other servants to avoid him.

“The widow of the deceased was examined. Her appearance and evidence excited the greatest compassion and interest; it tended to prove he was a good husband, not embarrassed in his circumstances, and that he had parted with her in the usual way, without any suspicion on her part of what he had in contemplation.”

Well, even this admission of the substance of the poor woman’s evidence is sufficient to throw discredit upon the jury, who, “after deliberating for

STATEMENT VI.

Statement of experimental cutting of Crops in the Jaura District during 1915, Pashi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Weight of				Yield per acre				16
							8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Name of Tank.	Village.	Name of Cultivator.	Harvest and area of field.	Area cut.	Distance of field from Tank.	Whether irrigated by lift or flow and No. of waterings.	Grain cut.	Straw cut.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Total.	Direct expenditure.	Profit.
Sikolao ...	Ararka	Jagan Nath	Hg. 11 8	Biscar. 5	2,190	Flow thrice.	M. s. 0 S. 12 2	M. s. 0 S. 0 0	M. s. 2 S. 7 8	M. s. 2 S. 20	S. 13 30	0 10 25 42	5 0 5 51 7 10	0 26 6 32 1 3	9
Akhrivada ...	Akhri ...	Kajja etc.	Makki 2 6	5	1,251	Flow thrice.	1 15 0 1	2	S 13 30	0 10 25 42	5 0 5 51 7 10	0 26 6 32 1 3	9		
Ghugra ...	Ghugra	Arjan ...	Do. 2 13	5	300	Flow thrice.	0 30 0 1	0 0 7 20	0 10 0 27	5 0 5 0 32	5 0 27 4 9 5 0 3				
Makapaliwala	Makarwahi	Ganga	Do. 2 8	5	3,135	Flow thrice.	1 5 0 1	2	0 11 10	0 10 20 31 10	0 5 4 39 14	0 10 3 02 9 11	0		
Naya Tolao	Lohasal	Zora	Barley 2 13	5	2,145	Flow once.	1 10 0 220	0 12 20	0 23 0 15	8 0 12 8 58	0 0 15 3 0 12 8 58	0 0 15 3 0 12 8 58	0		
		Haamun	Makki 2 7	5	1,635	Flow thrice.	0 13 12	0 21 0	3 17 8	5 10 13 12	0 2 8 16 4	0 1 4 15 6 1 4 6			
		Karna ...	Barley 0 18	5	845	Flow once.	0 35 0 1 35	0	3 30	0 17 20 31 13	0 8 12 10 9	0 16 2 6 24 6 6			

STATEMENT VI.
Statement of experimental cutting of Crops in the ALMER District during 1915, Fasal (Contd.)

STATEMENT VI.																			
Statement of experimental cutting of Crops in the AJMER District during 1915, Fasal (Contd.)																			
1 Name of Tank.	2 Village.	3 Name of Cultivator.	4 Harvest and area of field.	5 Area cut.	6 Distance of field from Tank.	7 Whether irrigated by lift or flow and No. of waterings.	8 Weight of		9 Produce per acre		10 Value per acre				15 Deduct expenditure.	16 Profit.			
							8 Grain cut.	9 Straw cut.	10 Grain.	11 Straw.	12 Grain.	13 Straw.	14 Total.						
Kalan ...	Ransar	Birda ...	Makki 2 5	5	2,344	Flow thrice.	1 27	0 3 4	0 16	30	0 33	20	55	13	0 61	1 62	8 0 13	8 0 49	0 6
Daberlawala	Dabrela	Gopal ...	Barley 1 15	5	1,051	Flow twice and well twice.	2 17	0 1 4	0 24	10	0 48	22	80	14	0 91	1 30	9 0 21	0 06	9 0
Srinagar Naya.	Srinagar	Ghisa ...	Do. 1 0	5	980	Flow 4 times.	3 51	2 33	2	8 31	19	4 38	59	8	0 18	8 13	0 04	9 0 73	7 0

REPORT ON THE IRRIGATION WORKS.

BRITISH

BRJ JEWAN LAL,
 Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner,
 Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Statement of experimental cutting of Crops in the Merwara District during 1915, Faski.

TASK.	Village.	Name of Cultivator.	Harvest and area of field.	Area cut.	Distance of field from Tank.	Whether irrigated by lift, or flow, and number of waterings.	Weight of Grain cut.	Weight of Straw cut.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.				VALUE PER ACRE.				Deduct Expenditure.	Profit.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Grain.	Straw.	Rs.	Annas.	Pice.	Rs.	Annas.	Pice.	15	16	17
BEAWAR KHARIF																			
	TEHSIL.		Big. Big. Feet Yards.				Mds. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	Rs. <th>Annas.</th> <th>Pice.</th> <th>Rs.</th> <th>Annas.</th> <th>Pice.</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Annas.	Pice.	Rs.	Annas.	Pice.			
Kalkankar...	1315 Faski.	Lomba	Makki 2-8	16	350	Flow 2 times	0 1 4	0 2 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	16 10	3 5 4	20 0 0	19 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0			
"	Kalkankar	Lakha	" 1-10	16	5,400	"	0 1 0	0 1 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	13 5 4	2 6 5	11 9 17	8 0 0	1 12 3	Loss.			
Kalinor ...	Rajawas ...	Hira	Cotton 2-10	16	212	"	0 8 0	...	12 0 0	...	63 0 0	...	0 0 0	56 0 0	7 0 0				
RABI																			
Kalkankar	1315 Faski.	Jassa	Guji 1-12	16	200	Lift 3 "	0 2 8	0 3 8	10 0 0	14 0 0	23 5 4	10 8 38	0 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0				
"	Kalkankar	Hamira	" 3-13	16	5,600	" 3 "	0 1 4	0 2 8	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 10 8	3 5 4	20 0 0	15 0 0	4 8 0				
Kadim & Jadid	Rajad	Roopa	Barley 1-13	16	1,288	" 2 "	0 1 4	0 2 0	5 6 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	2 0 0	14 8 0	11 0 0	3 8 0				
Rajawas.	Rajaw.	Lala	" 3-10	16	1,510	" 3 ?	0 1 14	0 2 0	7 20 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	2 0 0	20 12 0	13 0 0	7 4 0				
TODGARH KHARIF																			
	TAHSIL.																		
Nadi Nala ...	1315 Faski.	Uman	Maize 0-9	164	517	Well 3 times	0 1 10	0 3 0	6 20 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0			
"	Berar	Dewa	" 0-12	164	587	" Tank "	0 1 12	0 3 12	7 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0	23 0 0	18 0 0	5 8 0				
Ajigarh	"	Allakhia	" 0-11	164	587	" Flow "	0 2 12	0 6 4	11 0 0	25 0 0	27 8 0	9 0 0	36 8 0	24 0 0	12 0 0				
Samel ...	Kotktrana ...	Khaman	" 0-16	164	200	" Well "	0 4 12	0 9 4	19 0 0	37 0 0	47 8 0	0 0 0	56 8 0	38 0 0	18 8 0				
Manila ...	Bagar ...	Zalim Chand	" 2-1	164	234	" Tank "	0 2 2	0 1 13	20 20 0	15 0 0	31 0 0	2 0 0	43 0 0	29 0 0	8 0 0				
"	"	Nagji Ram	" 1-13	164	234	" Tank "	0 1 4	0 2 2	12 20 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	2 8 0	27 8 0	25 0 0	2 0 0				
"	"	Duda	Cotton 0-8	164	234	" Well "	0 0 9	...	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0				Loss.
RABI																			
Kharabala ...	1315 Faski.	Lakhna	Barley 1-14	164	250	"	0 4 0	0 4 8	16 0 0	18 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	44 0 0	16 0 0	28 0 0				
Debi Sagar...	Kakerkhara	Bhopa	" 10-9	"	267	" Flow "	0 4 0	0 4 12	20 0 0	19 0 0	41 0 0	0 0 0	45 0 0	18 0 0	27 0 0				
"	"	Duda	" 0-10	"	125	"	0 3 12	0 5 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	68 0 0	2 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	41 0 0				
"	"	Pura	" 1-13	"	283	"	0 4 8	0 5 8	15 0 0	22 0 0	70 0 0	2 0 0	72 8 0	0 0 0	50 0 0				
Samel ...	Sirman	Natha	Barley 0-8	"	866	"	0 5 4	0 7 8	21 0 0	30 0 0	52 8 0	7 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0				
"	"	Hamam	" 0-14	"	933	"	0 4 12	0 6 4	23 0 0	25 0 0	92 0 0	6 0 0	98 4 0	40 0 0	58 4 0				
Rupnagar ...	Kherai kalan	Lunkha	" 1-0	"	329	"	0 3 3	0 3 4	30 0 0	13 0 0	51 0 0	3 0 0	54 4 0	30 0 0	24 4 0				
"	"	Picha	Barley 2-0	"	338	"	0 6 12	0 4 4	27 0 0	17 0 0	67 8 0	4 0 0	71 12 0	40 0 0	31 12 0				
Manila ...	Bagar	Charar Bhuj	" 0-10	"	89	" Tank "	0 1 8	0 1 10	19 0 0	16 0 0	47 8 0	0 0 0	49 8 0	27 0 0	22 8 0				
"	"	Bhas	Barley 0-12	"	221	"	0 3 0	0 5 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	62 0 0	0 0 0	65 0 0	41 0 0	23 8 0				
"	"	Duli Chand	Wheat 1-7	"	240	" Well "	0 2 12	0 3 8	20 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	3 0 0	68 0 0	50 0 0	13 0 0				

BRIJ JEWAN LALL,
Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

ling the arm of the assassin of the Duke of Cumberland could not escape.

“In returning to the duke, I found the doors of all the state apartments had marks of bloody fingers on them. The Duke of Cumberland, after being wounded, could not have gone anywhere but to the outer doors and back again, since the traces of blood were confined to the passages from the one to the other.

“EVERARD HOME.”

We regret, with Sir Everard Home, that “so much pains should have been taken to involve in mystery the murder of Sellis,” but such pains were taken in the palace, and not by the public. Sir Everard’s description of the matter, however, is only calculated to involve it in still greater mystery and contradiction. For instance, “he found the body lying on his side on the bed, the throat so effectually cut that he could not have survived above a minute or two.” How a man could cut his throat so effectually, when lying on his side, for “he had not even changed his position,” is rather a puzzling matter to people of common sense! yet Sir Everard says “the length and direction of the wound were such as left no doubt of its being given by his own hand.” In a conversation we had with Mr. Place, the foreman of the jury, a few weeks since, that gentleman informed us “the man lived twenty minutes after his throat was

Statement showing the measurement of water in wells benefited by tanks in the Merwara District during the year 1907-08.

STATEMENT VII.

Number.	Name of Village.	Name of Tank.	Probably benefited by Tanks.	Not benefited by Tanks.	Average distance of wells from Tank.	Average depth of wells excavated.	Average Depth.		Area Irrigated by Wells.
							September 1907.	April 1908.	
1	Kotra	Bor-ka Talab	3	3	194	37	10	4	0 8
2	Kalikankar.	Kalikankarwala.	1	1	531	33	16	14	5 10
3	Talpara Dhanar.	"	2	2	6,325	28	14	13	11 4
4	Danveri	Danveriwala	1	3	14	26	13	8	14 0
5	Sonjan	Phul Sagar	1	3	208	36	23	11	39 15
6	Chitar	Gulab Sagar	3	3	755	45	7	6	16 6
7	Baria Ajba.	Deoka Malawala.	2	1	66	37	14	11	3 4
8	Kabra	Kabravala	3	3	308	29	15	7	5 4
9	Chilabar	Uparla Talab	3	3	1,014	47	18	5	8 15
10	"	Nicharla "	3	3	653	25	14	6	3 12
11	Nai Kalan.	Lasania	3	3	1,038	35	20	8	9 3
12	Lasani II...	Lasaniwala	3	1	260	22	12	6	2 3
13	Talja Bas Rupa.	Talhavala	2	2	561	30	13	6	2 1
14	" Pitba.	"	1	1	792	49	20	10	4 3
15	Devatan	Devatanwala	1	1	60	36	11	3	7 0
16	Sareth	Sarethwala	3	3	1,399	38	10	3	1 12
17	Bhuria Kherra	Bhuria Khherawala.	3	3	2,551	20	8	2	2 0
18	Jawaja	Jawajawala	1	3	2,813	43	13	4	2 15

of the reach of blood from the bed ;” but several witnesses upon the inquest stated that “ blood was found all over the room, and the hand-basin appeared as if some person had been washing blood in it.” What is the reason, then, why blood might not have been sprinkled upon the coat of the murdered man as well as “ upon the curtains, on several parts of the floor, and over the wash-basin ? ” Why did Sir Everard Home omit to mention these important particulars in his attempt to explain away the “ mystery of the murder of Sellis ? ” His description of the dreadful wounds of his royal master are also rather at variance with the idea the duke himself gave of them, “ the beating of a bat about his head.” The skilful surgeon concludes his statement by saying “ the Duke of Cumberland, after being wounded, could not have gone anywhere but to the outer doors and back again, since the traces of blood were confined to the passages from the one to the other ; ” when it will be observed, in Neale’s evidence, that “ the duke and witness went to alarm the house, and got a light from the porter.” Now we may naturally suppose the porter slept at some distance from the duke, and therefore either Sir Everard Home or Neale must have made a slight mistake in this particular ; for we cannot accuse two such veritable personages with intentionally contradicting each other !

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing the measurement of water in wells benefited by tanks in the Merwar District during the year 1907-08.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number.	Name of Village.	Name of Tank.	Number of Wells.	Probably benefited by Tanks.	Not benefited by Tanks.	Average distance of wells from Tank.	Average depth of wells excavated.	In Tank.	In Well.	In Tank.	In Well.	Rate.
38	Nondari	Nondriwala	...	...	3	3,353	41	Half	10	...	9	...
39	Balad	New and old	...	5	...	1,439	29	13	17	In Nala	7	...
40	Kaliawas	Gondakawala	...	2	...	3,967	42	Half	18	...	19	...
41	Rampura	Rampura	...	2	...	303	37	...	14	...	12	...
42	Sohawa	Sohawawala	...	1	...	1,340	52	Half	10	...	6	...
43	Lakhina	Lakhinawala	...	1	...	1,833	37	6	17	...	6	...
44	Shamgarh	Shamgarhwala	...	3	...	426	38	Half	9	...	3	...
45	Kana Khlera	Kanaikherawala	...	1	...	372	24	4th	9	...	3	...
46	Lulwa	Bayanwala	...	3	...	459	46	Half	12	...	10	...
47	Dungarkhera	Dungarkherawala	...	3	...	77	27	...	5	...	4	...
48	Khera-ka-Khera	Khera-ka-Kherawala	...	3	...	577	30	...	8	...	4	...
49	Katanpura	Katanpurawala	...	3	...	1,183	26	...	4	...	4	...
50	Sawaia	Sawaianawala	...	1	...	335	38	4th	5	...	3	...
51	Beawar	Kal Talab	...	3	...	1,014	41	Half	17	...	14	...
52	Bhagwanpura	Bhagwanpurawala	...	3	...	1,137	39	...	9	...	5	...
53	Joharkhera	Joharkherawala	...	3	...	937	40	Half	8	...	5	...
54	Amargarh	Amargarhwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Jaganpur	Jaganpurawala	...	4	...	237	35	...	20	...	10	...
56	Rupnagar	Rupnagarwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Average
of water measured in
wells.

September
1907.

April 1908.

Rate.

ing previous to Sellis's death. That night it was my turn to undress his Royal Highness. On our arriving at St. James's, I found Sellis had retired for the night, as he had to prepare his master's apparel, etc., and to accompany him on a journey early in the morning.

"I slept that night in my usual room; but Neale, another valet to the duke, slept in an apartment very slightly divided from that occupied by his Royal Highness. A few days previous to this date, I was commanded by my master to lay a sword upon one of the sofas in his bedchamber, and I did so. After undressing his Royal Highness, I retired to bed. I had not been long asleep, when I was disturbed by Neale, who told me to get up immediately, as my master the duke was nearly murdered. I lost no time, and very soon entered his Royal Highness's bedroom. His Royal Highness was then standing nearly in the middle of the chamber, apparently quite cool and composed; his shirt was bloody, and he commanded me to fetch Sir Henry Halford, saying, 'I am severely wounded.' The sword, which a few days before I had laid upon the sofa, was then lying on the floor, and was very bloody. I went with all possible haste for Sir Henry, and soon returned with him. I stood by when the wounds were examined, none of which were of a serious nature or appearance. That in his hand was the most considerable.

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing the measurement of water in wells benefited by tanks in the MERWARA District during the year 1907-08.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number.	Name of Village.	Name of Tank.	Number of Wells.	Probably benefited by Tanks.	Average distance of wells from Tank.	Average depth of wells excavated.	In Tank.	In Well.	In Tank.	In Well.	In Tank.	In Well.
				Not benefited by Tanks.			September 1907.	April 1908.				
							Average Depth of Water Measured in Wells.	Average Depth of Water Measured in Wells.				
9	Nalai Lalpura	Lalpurawala	3	3	333	39.8	23.4	12.0	6.17	3.15	4.13	7.12
10	Amner	Debi Sagar	3	3	4,571	59.4	41.4	3.0	26.4	7.5	2.8	6.8
11	Barjal	Naka Mahadeo	3	3	1,433	31.4	18.8	15.0	15.0	3.6	4.0	3.13
12	Chaitan	Chaitanwala	2	2	149	38.10	21.9	8.0	10.4	12.10	...	...
13	Mandawar	Intya	3	3	4,933	47.0	21.0	18.0	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.4
14	Kachbali	Ajaban	3	3	151	60.4	49.0	26.0	13.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
15	Chhaplian	Gavar Chaudela	3	3	416	49.8	27.8	22.0	0.13	2.0	4.0	4.0
16	Bagar	Manila	3	3	1,153	35.0	32.0	26.0	1.2	3.8	5.2	5.2
17	Barar	Nadi Nala	3	3	990	50.8	36.4	22.4	5.0	6.0	6.6	6.6
18	Mandhan	Bhim	3	3	2,771	36.0	23.4	19.8	2.28	6.1	8.15	8.15
19	"	Moda Kanhar	3	3	3,199	44.8	31.4	26.4	1.18	4.19	...	...
20	"	Phutal	...	...	7,146	38.8	27.8	23.0	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
21	Kukerkhera	Debi Sagar	3	3	1,357	59.8	46.0	38.0	6.0	7.6	7.6	7.6
22	Bara Khan...	Kharancha	1	1	525	39.0	31.0	29.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
23	Gogola	Bhim Gogola	3	3	343	26.4	15.8	10.0	...	...	...	...

BRIT JEWAN LAL,
Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

and the cravat were cut, as if some person had made an attempt to cut the throat with the cravat on ; then, finding the woollen or cotton stuffing to impede the razor, took it off, in order more readily to effect the purpose.

“During the time the duke’s wounds were being dressed, the deponent believes Neale was absent, in obedience to arrangement, and was employed in laying Sellis’s body in the form in which it was discovered, as it was an utter impossibility that a self-murderer could have so disposed of himself.

“Deponent further observes, that Lord Ellenborough undertook to manage this affair, by arranging the proceedings for the inquest ; and also that every witness was previously examined by him ; also, that the first jury, being unanimously dissatisfied with the evidence adduced, as they were not permitted to see the body in an undressed state, positively refused to return a verdict, in consequence of which they were dismissed, and a second jury summoned and impannelled, to whom, severally, a special messenger had been sent, requesting their attendance, and each one of whom was directly or indirectly connected with the court, or the government. That, on both inquests, the deponent had been omitted, and had not been called for to give his evidence, though it must have been known, from his personal attendance and situation upon the occasion, that he must

No. 1031 of 1896.

From

C. S. BAXLEY, Esq., C.S.,

OFFG. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THAGI AND DAKAITI,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Sindia, the 17th July 1896.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1895.

2. The Honorable Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Leithbridge, C.S.I., held charge of the Department as General Superintendent throughout the whole period under report. He availed himself of subsidiary leave, preparatory to leave on urgent private affairs, from the 30th March 1896, on which date I took over charge from him as Officiating General Superintendent.

3. As I was not in charge of the Department during any portion of the year under review, my report will necessarily be meagre, and I propose to confine myself as far as possible to a simple statement of facts.

4. The proposed curbs of Thagi and Dakaiti officers in the Ajmere Police, mentioned in the last report, was not carried out and the question how best to effect the object in view is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

5. Additional Departmental agencies were established during the year in Bhopawar and Agar in Central India. On the opening of a separate Political Assistantcy in Western India, the Agency at Agar was transferred in December last to the head-quarters at Nimach. Central India has now six Agencies working under the orders of Political Officers.

6. In Rajputana Agencies were established at Jodhpur, Alwar and Bharatpur, and the Agency previously existing at Jaipur was enlarged and placed on a more satisfactory footing. Since the close of the year sanction has been received to the establishment of Agencies at Udaipur, Jhalawar, Kotah, Deoli, Bikanir and Patapgarh.

special engagements to preserve me from such results, I have given my deposition.

(Signed)

“JEW.”

The fact of two juries being summoned has been acknowledged by the coroner, in his affidavit before the Court of King's Bench in April last. The affidavit of this gentleman, however, contains so many errors, that we here introduce an exposition of it, as given by the talented D. Wakefield, Esq., in showing cause against the rule being made absolute in the case of “Cumberland *v.* Phillips.”

“Mr. Wakefield said it would be in the recollection of the court, that this was a rule obtained by Sir Charles Wetherell, for a libel contained in a publication relating to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. He would not read the alleged libel in detail now, but confine himself first to the affidavit of Samuel Thomas Adams, the coroner who had held the inquest on Sellis. It was necessary that he should read the affidavit, as he had to offer several remarks upon it.”

The learned counsel then read the affidavit, as follows :

“In the King's Bench.

“Samuel Thomas Adams of No 9 Davis street, Berkeley square in the County of Middlesex solicitor maketh oath and saith that he hath seen a certain book or publication entitled ‘The Authen-

much greater regularity than was formerly the case, now that there is a better chance of redress. Small cases which would formerly not have been heard of are now brought to light.

STATEMENT No. II.

DAKAITIS IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE DECADE, 1886 TO 1895.

11. The dakaitis in the year under report (448) were less by 20 than in 1893 and more by 59 than in 1894.

The average numbers for the decade in each Agency are compared on the margin with those of 1895.

	Average of decade	1895	Increase	Decrease
Rajpu- tana.	90	93.1	3.1	...
Central India.	149	196.6	47.6	...
Hyder- abad.	150	165.7	15.7	...

STATEMENT No. III.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DAKAITIS THAT HAVE COME TO LIGHT DURING THE YEAR.

12. This return shows a distinct improvement and bears out what I have already said in paragraph 10.

One hundred and forty-five unreported cases came to light during the year as against 89 in the previous year, showing an increase of 56 cases. The value of the property plundered amounted to Rs. 1,02,408 as compared with Rs. 43,067 in 1894. Of the unreported cases, 49 were brought to light by the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as against 42 in 1894, thus:—

In Rajputana	...	...	9 + 5 in British territory.
Central India	...	...	7
Haidarabad	...	...	33 + 1 in the Baroda State.
Total	...	...	49 + 6

13. The decrease in the Rajputana Agency is satisfactory. There is also a slight increase in dakaitis detected in British territory by the Department.

14. Central India continues to reap the benefit of the special operations undertaken in Bundelkhand.

15. Haidarabad shows a large increase which is, no doubt, due in part to improvement in local arrangements.

attendance and each of whom was directly or indirectly connected with the court or the government. And this deponent further saith that it is not true that any person was omitted as a witness whose evidence was known or could be suspected to be material but on the contrary this deponent saith that when the death of the said Joseph Sellis was notified to him he as such coroner as aforesaid was required to hold an inquest on the body of the said Joseph Sellis and that it being required by a statute passed in the twenty-third year of Henry the Eighth chapter twelve that in case of death happening in any of the king's palaces or houses where his majesty should then happen to be and in respect of which death an inquest should be necessary that the jury on such inquest should be composed of twelve or more of the yeoman officers of the king's household to be returned in the manner therein particularly mentioned he this deponent in the first instance issued as such coroner as aforesaid an order that a jury should be summoned composed of the said yeoman officers of the king's household pursuant to the directions of the said statute. But this deponent saith that believing it to be important that the cause and circumstances of the death of the said Joseph Sellis should be investigated in the most public and impartial manner he took upon himself the responsibility of not complying with the strict letter of such statute as aforesaid and counter-

January 1896. Of the remaining 173 persons, 5 were released on security and 3 unconditionally. One hundred and forty-three were transferred to local authorities and 21 were committed to the Sessions Court.

22. The Sessions Court dealt in all with the cases of 34 persons charged with dakhati, including 13 remaining from the previous year. Of these, 4 were transported or imprisoned for life, 17 were imprisoned for limited periods, 9 were released without security and one was sentenced to death. Three persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

23. Of the 173 persons who were arrested, received by transfer or voluntarily surrendered, 76 or 43.67 per cent. were Alowatis, 15 or 8.66 per cent. Alinas, 10 or 5.78 per cent. Baoris or Moghins, 8 or 4.62 per cent. Bhis, 7 or 4.04 per cent. Banjars, 6 or 3.46 per cent. Kanjars, 4 each, or 2.31 per cent. Bakris, Gujars, Thakurs. Khanderas, Ahirs, Lodhis, Mutanis, and Dhatis each 3 or 1.73 per cent. Muhammadans, Rajputs, and Sondhias, 2 each, or 1.15 per cent, 15 or 8.66 per cent. were of as many different castes.

STATEMENT NO. VII.

NAJIB FORCE.

24. The sanctioned scale of the reorganised force is as follows:—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	16
Deputy Inspectors	...	...	...	...	27
Dafadars	...	...	...	...	27
Najibs	...	...	...	...	84

The following casualties occurred during the year:—

Died	...	...	...	...	1 Inspector.
	...	...	...	...	2 Najibs.
	...	...	...	...	1 Deputy Inspector.
Resigned	...	...	...	...	3 Najibs.
Degraded	...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed	...	...	...	...	3 Najibs.
Retired on pension	...	...	...	...	...
Do. gratuity	...	...	...	...	1 Najib.
Released approver	...	...	...	...	1 "

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES.

RAJPUTANA.

25. The following officers held charge of this Agency:—

Mr. W. A. Gayer from the 1st January to the 27th November 1895.

" S. H. Berkeley from the 28th November to the 19th December 1895.

" W. A. Gayer from the 20th to the 31st December 1895.

26. Statement No. I at page 2 of this report shows that 96 cases were reported from the Rajputana Agency during the year as against 90 in 1894.

sitions of the witnesses examined upon such inquest And this deponent further saith that at the commencement of the said inquest the several informations on oath of the principal witnesses taken on that and the preceding day by John Reid Esquire the then chief magistrate of the police were read over and handed to the said jury to enable them the better to examine such witnesses respectively and such witnesses were respectively resworn before this deponent as coroner and permitted to make any addition to their evidence so given before the magistrate as aforesaid and that each and every of such witnesses had full opportunities of making any addition to such testimony which they thought proper And this deponent further saith that all the circumstances of the case as far as they could be collected were carefully and impartially scrutinised by the said jury and that all the evidence which could be collected and brought forward and that every person was called before the said jury and examined as a witness and no person was omitted to be called and examined who would have been or who it could be supposed would have been a material witness And this deponent further saith that in the course of the inquiry the said jury proceeded to the apartment where the body of the said Joseph Sellis had been first discovered and was then lying and did then carefully view examine and inspect the body of the said Joseph Sellis and all the other circumstances deemed by them neces-

Seventy-two dakaitis were arrested during the year, 14 were received by transfer and 13 surrendered voluntarily. Of these, 5 were released on security and 94 were made over to the local authorities. Three, whose cases were under investigation at the close of 1894, were committed to the Sessions and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonments.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

28. The following officers held charge of this Agency during the year :—

Mr. A. C. Hankin, c.r.e., from the 1st January to the 10th March 1895.
 “ H. G. Waterfield from the 11th March to the 31st December 1895.

29. The table at page of this report shows an increase of 26 cases as compared with the year 1894 in which 149 cases were reported as against 175 in the present year, and an increase from Rs. 85,612 to Rs. 68,241 in the value of property plundered. Nine dakaitis, in which Rs. 4,033 were said to have been stolen, were reported from Bundelkhand, being a decrease of 3 cases and an increase of Rs. 94 as compared with the previous year—a satisfactory state of things, as showing that no recrudescence of organised crime has taken place since the operations of 1893 and 1894 broke up the gang of dakaitis which had so long harassed the country.

30. The following table shows for each Residency or Political Agency the decrease or increase in dakaitis and property plundered :—

Residency or Agency.	1894.		1895.		Variation.	
	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.
Indore ...	25	7,536	29	11,942	+ 4	+ 4,406
Gwalior ...	52	39,437	55	18,401	+ 3	—21,036
Bhopal ...	25	18,027	46	19,235	+ 21	+ 1,208
Agar ...	5	1,786	7	3,553	+ 2	+ 2,067
Bhopawar ...	11	5,814	14	3,262	+ 3	—2,552
Bundelkhand	12	3,939	9	4,033	— 3	+ 94
Baghelkhand	1	67	9	1,878	+ 8	+ 1,811
Guna ...	18	7,003	6	5,637	—12	—1,366

31. The decrease in the average value of the property plundered in each case in Bhopal from Rs. 721 in 1894 to Rs. 413 in 1895 supports the view taken by the Assistant General Superintendent that the rise in the number of cases from 25 to 46 was due more to the prevalent scarcity than to the existence of organised crime, though the fact that the notorious dakait, Lakhu Jamadar, was at large was not without effect. In Baghelkhand also the increase from 1 to 9 cases may have been due to scarcity. Elsewhere the increase in cases of dakaiti was

“The first remark he had to submit to the court in this case was, that a person who applied for an extraordinary remedy by criminal information must deny all the charges contained in the libel. The rank of the illustrious individual in this case made no difference with respect to that point. Now the court would find, by the affidavit of Mr. Adams, the coroner, that one of the main parts of this alleged libel, so far from being contradicted, was substantiated, — he alluded to the fact of there having been two juries summoned to inquire into the circumstances relating to the death of Sellis. He did not mean to say that that fact formed any justification for the publication of the libel; but the fact itself was certainly extremely important, and Mr. Adams’s affidavit contained the reasons why the mode pointed out by the act of Parliament for summoning juries in such cases had been departed from. The fact of there having been two juries summoned was no doubt sufficient to induce any person to believe that there was some reason for that proceeding, which was not apparent on the face of it. Mr. Adams had described the manner in which the jury were summoned. He said he sent the summoning officer to Mr. Place, man’s mercer, of Charing Cross; but Mr. Place was not the coroner for the verge of the king’s palace, and had no authority to act. He would leave it to the court to form their own opinion, whether or not this departure from the usual course was or

Your Royal Highness cannot have forgotten the outrage you committed by entering my chamber at Montague House, and your denial of it to the queen, your mother, for the avowed purpose of traducing my honour. Had I not then been restrained from explanation upon those base designs, by an unalterable love to my child, I should have exposed the infamous conduct you manifested toward me.

“I name these things, sir, to prove to you the inviolable honour I have observed, in despite of all the insults and provocations I have received from your Royal Highness and the queen, and also from the creatures employed to ruin me in the estimation of this generous English nation. A time will come when the secrets of my life will be published to the world ; then let the unprejudiced judge. I remain, sir,

“Your Royal Highness’s most

“Faithful wife and cousin,

“CAROLINE P.

“*To his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent.*”

It is more than probable that the confidentially private and notorious secretary (M’Mahon) was the receiver of these appeals and documents, who, possessing the most unbounded assurance in the ability of his royal master’s coadjutors to carry any plan into execution, or to prevent vexatious trouble to any extent, suppressed them at the moment when

scription were to be summoned from the verge of the court. Now this applied to the court sitting at Whitehall; but at the time in question the court was sitting at St. James's. The summoning, therefore, was clearly not good, and the jury, consisting of Mr. Place's junta, could not legally hold an inquest on the body of Sellis."

Four other mistakes, also, in the coroner's affidavit were pointed out by Mr. Place himself in a letter to the public.

"1. Mr. Adams says 'he issued an order to summon a jury of persons of the king's household, but that he rescinded the order, and summoned a jury of persons who lived at a distance, and were wholly unconnected with St. James's Palace.' Mr. Adams must by these words mean that he summoned a jury from the only place to which his power extended; namely, 'the verge of the court,'—a small space, and from amongst the few tradesmen who resided within its limits. I never before heard that he had issued any order to summon a jury of persons of the king's household.

"2. Mr. Adams says that his 'summoning officer applied to Francis Place, of Charing Cross, for the names of persons who were eligible to compose a jury, and that out of such persons an impartial jury, of which Francis Place was the foreman, assembled on the 1st of June, 1810.' Mr. Adams probably speaks from memory, and is, therefore,

Statement of Dakotitis reported in Native States during the year 1895—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	Plundered.	Recovered.	Amount of Property	Persons or	Disposal of Dakaitis	Remarks showing what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
1			4	5		Rs. A. P.	6	9	Arrested.
2			3				7	10	Arrested.
3			5				8	11	Arrested.
4			1				9	12	Arrested.
5			1				10	13	Arrested.
6			1				11	14	Arrested.
7			1				12	15	Arrested.
8			1				13	16	Arrested.
9			1				14	17	Arrested.
10			1				15	18	Arrested.
11			1				16	19	Arrested.
12			1				17	20	Arrested.
13			1				18	21	Arrested.
14			1				19	22	Arrested.
15			1				20	23	Arrested.
16			1				21	24	Arrested.
17			1				22	25	Arrested.
18			1				23	26	Arrested.
19			1				24	27	Arrested.
20			1				25	28	Arrested.
21			1				26	29	Arrested.
22			1				27	30	Arrested.
23			1				28	31	Arrested.
24			1				29	32	Arrested.
25			1				30	33	Arrested.
26			1				31	34	Arrested.
27			1				32	35	Arrested.
28			1				33	36	Arrested.
29			1				34	37	Arrested.
30			1				35	38	Arrested.
31			1				36	39	Arrested.
32			1				37	40	Arrested.
33			1				38	41	Arrested.
34			1				39	42	Arrested.
35			1				40	43	Arrested.
36			1				41	44	Arrested.
37			1				42	45	Arrested.
38			1				43	46	Arrested.
39			1				44	47	Arrested.
40			1				45	48	Arrested.
41			1				46	49	Arrested.
42			1				47	50	Arrested.
43			1				48	51	Arrested.
44			1				49	52	Arrested.
45			1				50	53	Arrested.
46			1				51	54	Arrested.
47			1				52	55	Arrested.
48			1				53	56	Arrested.
49			1				54	57	Arrested.
50			1				55	58	Arrested.
51			1				56	59	Arrested.
52			1				57	60	Arrested.
53			1				58	61	Arrested.
54			1				59	62	Arrested.
55			1				60	63	Arrested.
56			1				61	64	Arrested.
57			1				62	65	Arrested.
58			1				63	66	Arrested.
59			1				64	67	Arrested.
60			1				65	68	Arrested.
61			1				66	69	Arrested.
62			1				67	70	Arrested.
63			1				68	71	Arrested.
64			1				69	72	Arrested.
65			1				70	73	Arrested.
66			1				71	74	Arrested.
67			1				72	75	Arrested.
68			1				73	76	Arrested.
69			1				74	77	Arrested.
70			1				75	78	Arrested.
71			1				76	79	Arrested.
72			1				77	80	Arrested.
73			1				78	81	Arrested.
74			1				79	82	Arrested.
75			1				80	83	Arrested.
76			1				81	84	Arrested.
77			1				82	85	Arrested.
78			1				83	86	Arrested.
79			1				84	87	Arrested.
80			1				85	88	Arrested.
81			1				86	89	Arrested.
82			1				87	90	Arrested.
83			1				88	91	Arrested.
84			1				89	92	Arrested.
85			1				90	93	Arrested.
86			1				91	94	Arrested.
87			1				92	95	Arrested.
88			1				93	96	Arrested.
89			1				94	97	Arrested.
90			1				95	98	Arrested.
91			1				96	99	Arrested.
92			1				97	100	Arrested.
93			1				98	101	Arrested.
94			1				99	102	Arrested.
95			1				100	103	Arrested.
96			1				101	104	Arrested.
97			1				102	105	Arrested.
98			1				103	106	Arrested.
99			1				104	107	Arrested.
100			1				105	108	Arrested.

Statement of Diseases reported in Native States during the year 1855—contd.

AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		DATE OF SALE		NAME OF BUYER		NAME OF SELLER		NAME OF AGENT	
AMOUNT	DATE	NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE
100.00	1910	John A. Smith	1910	John A. Smith	1910	John A. Smith	1910	John A. Smith	1910
50.00	1911	John A. Smith	1911	John A. Smith	1911	John A. Smith	1911	John A. Smith	1911
25.00	1912	John A. Smith	1912	John A. Smith	1912	John A. Smith	1912	John A. Smith	1912
12.50	1913	John A. Smith	1913	John A. Smith	1913	John A. Smith	1913	John A. Smith	1913
6.25	1914	John A. Smith	1914	John A. Smith	1914	John A. Smith	1914	John A. Smith	1914
3.12	1915	John A. Smith	1915	John A. Smith	1915	John A. Smith	1915	John A. Smith	1915
1.56	1916	John A. Smith	1916	John A. Smith	1916	John A. Smith	1916	John A. Smith	1916
0.78	1917	John A. Smith	1917	John A. Smith	1917	John A. Smith	1917	John A. Smith	1917
0.39	1918	John A. Smith	1918	John A. Smith	1918	John A. Smith	1918	John A. Smith	1918
0.19	1919	John A. Smith	1919	John A. Smith	1919	John A. Smith	1919	John A. Smith	1919
0.09	1920	John A. Smith	1920	John A. Smith	1920	John A. Smith	1920	John A. Smith	1920

for the purpose of fulfilling our sacred duty, and not with the idea of slandering any man. If the Duke of Cumberland had proved our statement false, we would have freely acknowledged our error, as every man ought to do who seeks fairly and honourably to sustain a noble function in the purity of its existence. We know there are writers who seek, not to enlighten, but to debase; not to find amusement, but to administer poison; not to impart information, either political, moral, or literary, but to indulge in obscenity, — to rake up forgotten falsehoods, and disseminate imputed calumnies. To such, the sanctuary of private life is no longer inviolable; the feelings of the domestic circle are no longer sacred; retirement affords no protection, and virtue interposes no defence, to their sordid inroads. Upon offences like these, we would invoke the fiercest penalties of the law. The interests of society demand it, and the rights of individuals claim it. But our strictures and exposures are of a widely different character, — not if they were false, — but because their truth must be apparent to every unbiassed individual in this mighty empire. With this conviction alone we stated them, and even Sir Charles Wetherell himself said we “seemed to have no other motive in stating them only for the purpose of stating them.” We are not disposed to comment upon this part of the learned counsel’s speech, as it proves all we want to prove regarding our motives.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the ten years 1886 to 1895.

[illegible]



orted dakatis committed in the Native States previous to 1895 which have come to light of approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1895—contd.

Number.	Amount or Property	Number of Persons	Disposal of Dakatis	Remarks showing of what caste the dakatis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
Plundered.	Rs. A. P.	6	Arrested.	15
Recovered.	Rs. A. P.	7	Arrested.	14
1	1,947 0 0	3	Arrested.	13
2	2,087 14 6	4	Arrested.	12
3	305 4 0	15	Arrested.	11
4	270 0 0	6	Arrested.	10
5	2,521 6 0	109	Arrested.	9
6	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	8
7	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	7
8	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	6
9	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	5
10	9,741 10 0	119	Arrested.	4
11	9,741 10 0	119	Arrested.	3
12	2,521 6 0	109	Arrested.	2
13	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
14	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
15	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
16	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
17	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
18	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
19	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
20	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
21	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
22	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
23	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
24	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
25	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
26	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
27	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
28	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
29	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
30	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
31	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
32	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
33	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
34	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
35	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
36	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
37	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
38	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
39	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
40	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
41	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
42	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
43	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
44	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
45	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
46	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
47	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
48	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
49	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
50	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
51	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
52	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
53	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
54	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
55	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
56	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
57	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
58	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
59	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
60	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
61	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
62	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
63	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
64	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
65	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
66	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
67	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
68	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
69	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
70	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
71	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
72	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
73	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
74	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
75	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
76	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
77	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
78	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
79	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
80	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
81	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
82	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
83	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
84	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
85	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
86	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
87	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
88	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
89	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
90	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
91	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
92	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
93	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
94	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
95	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
96	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
97	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
98	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
99	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1
100	1,560 12 0	23	Arrested.	1

HYDERABAD.

was appointed regent, and the king's person confided to the care of the queen, conjointly with archbishops, lords, and other adherents of her Majesty.

The session was opened on the 12th of February; and the speech, delivered by commission, in the name of the regent, expressed unfeigned sorrow at the king's malady, by which the exercise of the royal authority had devolved upon his Royal Highness. It also congratulated Parliament and the country on the success of his Majesty's arms, by land and sea, and did not forget to beg for further supplies, — so much required.

Let us here inquire the cause that prevented the amiable regent from opening the session in person. Had his mistresses detained him too late in the morning? or had they played a designed part with him, to prove their superior domination? or had he been in his most privately retired apartments, conversing with a few of the male favourites of his household in Italian? If either of these do not give the true reason of his absence, we may be sure to ascertain it upon inquiry of the vintner or faro-table keeper. Here the different degrees of morality, contrived by custom and keeping the people in ignorance, are well illustrated.

The queen was much at Windsor at this period, she being obliged, by etiquette, to hear the bulletins issued by the physicians concerning his Majesty's health, or her affection for the afflicted

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

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1. 1980年，中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所成立。该所主要研究古生代地层、古生物及地槽构造等。

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Figure 1 shows the results of the regression analysis. The regression coefficients for the variables are presented in Table 1. The results indicate that the regression model is statistically significant ($F = 10.45$, $p < 0.001$). The adjusted R^2 value is 0.85, indicating that the model explains 85% of the variance in the dependent variable. The regression coefficients for the variables are as follows: Intercept = 1.23, $t = 1.23$, $p = 0.23$; X_1 = 0.45, $t = 2.34$, $p = 0.02$; X_2 = 0.32, $t = 1.87$, $p = 0.07$; X_3 = 0.18, $t = 0.98$, $p = 0.33$; X_4 = 0.25, $t = 1.45$, $p = 0.15$; X_5 = 0.12, $t = 0.67$, $p = 0.51$; X_6 = 0.08, $t = 0.45$, $p = 0.65$; X_7 = 0.05, $t = 0.28$, $p = 0.78$; X_8 = 0.03, $t = 0.15$, $p = 0.88$; X_9 = 0.02, $t = 0.08$, $p = 0.93$; X_{10} = 0.01, $t = 0.04$, $p = 0.97$; X_{11} = 0.01, $t = 0.02$, $p = 0.99$; X_{12} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{13} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{14} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{15} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{16} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{17} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{18} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{19} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{20} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{21} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{22} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{23} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{24} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{25} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{26} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{27} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{28} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{29} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{30} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{31} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{32} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{33} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{34} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{35} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{36} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{37} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{38} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{39} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{40} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{41} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{42} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{43} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{44} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{45} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{46} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{47} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{48} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{49} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{50} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{51} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{52} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{53} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{54} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{55} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{56} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{57} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{58} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{59} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{60} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{61} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{62} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{63} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{64} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{65} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{66} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{67} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{68} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{69} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{70} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{71} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{72} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{73} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{74} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{75} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{76} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{77} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{78} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{79} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{80} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{81} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{82} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{83} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{84} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{85} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{86} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{87} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{88} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{89} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{90} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{91} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{92} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{93} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{94} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{95} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{96} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{97} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{98} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; X_{99} = 0.01, $t = 0.01$, $p = 1.00$; $X_{$

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No. VI.
The Najib Force for the year 1895.

| DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1895. | | | | | | | | CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1895. | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---------|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------|---|
| Number. | Rank. | Number. | Hindu. | Muhammadan. | Eurasian. | Vacancies. | Total. | Pensioned. | Retired or gratuity. | Died. | Resigned. | Received by transfers from the Local Police. | Transferred to other agencies. | Re-transferred. | Dismissed. | Promoted. | Entertained. | Discharged. | Degraded. | Number. | Hindu. | Muhammadan. | Eurasian. | Vacancies. | Total. | |
| 1 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 1 | Inspector, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades. | 16 | 3 | 8 | ... | 5 | 16 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 16 | 5 | 7 | ... | 4 | 16 | On the 31st December 1894, the Najib Force consisted of—
Inspectors ... 16
Deputy Inspectors ... 27
Dafadars ... 27
Najibs ... 84
Total ... 154 |
| 2 | Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades. | 27 | 8 | 9 | ... | 10 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 26 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 26 | Out of the 27 Deputy Inspectors and 84 Najibs, the posts of 1 Deputy Inspector and 4 Najibs have been absorbed and 8 Najibs transferred to the Barchundaz Force owing to the reorganisation of the Hyderabad Agency from the 1st November 1895. |
| 3 | Dafadars, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades. | 27 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 25 | 10 | 13 | ... | 5 | 28 | The following is the sanctioned strength of the Hyderabad Agency with effect from the 1st November 1895, vide Foreign Department No. 31-C dated 1st November 1895— |
| 4 | Najibs, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades. | 84 | 45 | 38 | ... | 1 | 84 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 10 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | ... | 71 | 41 | 29 | ... | 1 | 71 | Inspectors ... 2
Deputy Inspectors ... 2
Dafadars ... 4
Total ... 8 |
| | Total | 154 | 65 | 66 | 1 | 22 | 154 | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 12 | 1 | ... | 141 | 62 | 58 | 1 | 20 | 141 | |

SIMLA;
The 17th July 1896. }

C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

queen then was) to inform her Majesty of his fears, and to consult what would be the most proper and effectual measures to take. Her Majesty was highly incensed at the information, and very indignantly answered: "My family connections will prove my entire ruin." Her Majesty, accompanied by the prince, drove off directly for London, and the Princess Charlotte was commanded to meet her grandmother in her chamber. With her usual independent readiness, the princess obeyed the summons, and was ushered into the presence of the haughty queen.

After some considerable period of silence, her Majesty began to ask what particular services Doctor Nott had rendered, or what very superior attractions he possessed, to engage the attentions of her Royal Highness in such an unusual degree, as was now well known to be the case. Her Royal Highness rose up, and, in a tone of voice not very agreeable to the queen, said: "If your Majesty supposes you can subdue me as you have done my mother, the Princess of Wales, you will find yourself deceived. The Reverend Mr. Nott has shown me more attentions, and contributed more to my happiness in my gloomy seclusion, than any person ever did, except my mother, and I ought to be grateful to him, and I will, whether it pleases your Majesty or not!" The queen saw her purpose was defeated in the attempt to intimidate her granddaughter, and therefore, in a

point of the village, he thoroughly searched every house, and placed a sentry in each one as he left it; thus regularly driving the absconders into a corner. Five of them were unearthed and captured during the search, but the four most notorious were still undiscovered. These arrangements had, however, been so complete that it was quite certain that fugitives were in none of the houses; it was also practically certain that they were in the village; all the men and most of the women had been examined and sent outside the cordon of police surrounding Naogaon, so the only alternative was that they must be disguised or hiding among the few women who remained inside. On arriving at this conclusion, Mallu Khan sent some sepoy to fetch down some 10 or 12 women who were sitting on a roof near by, apparently watching all that was going on. All but four of these came down at once on being called, but these four refused to move.

Suspicion being thus raised, some one said he was sure they were men, on which the four, throwing off the *chaddars* in which they were enveloped, sprang at the constables with drawn swords, and, taking them by surprise, tumbled them all down the narrow staircase on which they were standing, and then by jumping from roof to roof avoided immediate arrest. They were, however, unable to escape. Some of the sepoy by running along the roads below prevented them from jumping down, while others followed them on the roof-tops. They in vain tried several plans for further concealing themselves, and when finally cornered fought desperately to avoid arrest. One, Male Khan, was only captured after a sepoy had speared him through the stomach just in time to save the life of a comrade whom he had already beaten to the ground. Male Khan died of the wound two days later.

Thus through Mallu Khan's care and experience nine important arrests were effected. The prisoners were all placed on a bullock-cart and removed to a village, named Jorara, some six miles from Naogaon; and there, as the sepoy were fairly worn out by their long march during the previous night and the search-work all the morning, and as Jorara was chiefly inhabited by *bairis*, who were not expected to be very friendly to the Meos of Naogaon, a halt was made. This rest proved a fatal mistake. As soon as the Meos found that the party had halted, they realised that a chance had been given them to rescue the prisoners and so preserve their name as a clan against whom the police were powerless.

Messengers were immediately despatched to all the surrounding Meo villages and a force of some 2,000 men was rapidly and quietly collected. The police were surprised and attacked with much vigour at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, just as they were preparing to leave for Bhartpur. The surprise was complete, but was not so effective as might have been expected, because the sepoy, having fully equipped themselves for the march, were ready for any action. A panic seemed imminent, but it was averted by Mallu Khan and Kahan Singh each seizing a gun and heading a return fire on the advancing Meos who, not expecting so speedy a resistance, fell back under cover of a wall.

During the respite thus gained, Mallu Khan had all the prisoners locked into a temple which was situated in the garden chosen by the force for its halting-place, and so secured himself against any internal difficulties which the prisoners might have raised by trying to escape.

This had scarcely been accomplished when the Meos returned to the attack from a better vantage-ground, being themselves protected by heavy jungle, while the Raj force were in a comparatively open space; their arms, however, were bad, so their fire was fortunately not very effective, but they succeeded in shooting two of the Raj sepoy, and had apparently sustained no loss themselves.

The Raj force was badly disciplined and fired wildly, and naturally soon ran out of ammunition, which greatly emboldened the insurgents who, swarming out of the jungle, closed in upon them shooting one more dead, and pelting the

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and in that time it has achieved a remarkable record of growth and development. This is due to a number of factors, including the large area of land available for settlement, the abundant supply of natural resources, and the energy and ingenuity of the American people. The second factor is the fact that the United States is a free nation. It is a country in which the rights of the individual are protected by law, and in which the government is responsible to the people. This has allowed the United States to attract immigrants from all over the world, and to develop a diverse and dynamic society. The third factor is the fact that the United States is a powerful nation. It has a large and strong military, and a powerful economy. This has allowed the United States to play a leading role in the world, and to protect its interests and the interests of its allies. The fourth factor is the fact that the United States is a democratic nation. It is a country in which the people have the right to elect their representatives, and in which the government is accountable to the people. This has allowed the United States to develop a system of government that is both effective and fair. The fifth factor is the fact that the United States is a peaceful nation. It has a long history of peace, and it has a strong commitment to non-violence. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is trustworthy and reliable. The sixth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is open to the world. It has a large and diverse population, and it has a strong commitment to international cooperation. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is welcoming and inclusive. The seventh factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future. It has a strong commitment to education, and to the development of new technologies. This has allowed the United States to stay at the forefront of innovation and progress. The eighth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the environment. It has a strong commitment to protecting the natural resources, and to reducing pollution. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is responsible and sustainable. The ninth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the arts and culture. It has a rich and diverse cultural heritage, and it has a strong commitment to the arts. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is creative and inspiring. The tenth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the well-being of its people. It has a strong commitment to social justice, and to the improvement of the lives of its citizens. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is caring and compassionate. The eleventh factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future of the world. It has a strong commitment to global peace, and to the well-being of all people. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is a leader in the world. The twelfth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future of the planet. It has a strong commitment to the protection of the environment, and to the sustainable use of natural resources. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is a leader in the world. The thirteenth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future of humanity. It has a strong commitment to the advancement of science and technology, and to the improvement of the human condition. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is a leader in the world. The fourteenth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future of the universe. It has a strong commitment to the exploration of space, and to the discovery of new worlds. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is a leader in the world. The fifteenth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future of the cosmos. It has a strong commitment to the study of the universe, and to the discovery of the secrets of life. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is a leader in the world. The sixteenth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future of the galaxy. It has a strong commitment to the exploration of the stars, and to the discovery of new civilizations. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is a leader in the world. The seventeenth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future of the universe. It has a strong commitment to the study of the cosmos, and to the discovery of the secrets of the universe. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is a leader in the world. The eighteenth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future of the universe. It has a strong commitment to the study of the universe, and to the discovery of the secrets of the universe. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is a leader in the world. The nineteenth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future of the universe. It has a strong commitment to the study of the universe, and to the discovery of the secrets of the universe. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is a leader in the world. The twentieth factor is the fact that the United States is a country that is committed to the future of the universe. It has a strong commitment to the study of the universe, and to the discovery of the secrets of the universe. This has allowed the United States to build a reputation as a country that is a leader in the world.

No. 577—VIII-70-C., dated Naini Tal, the 18th June 1895.

From—T. W. HOLDBERNESS, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

I am directed to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 289—S-C-I-194, dated the 19th February 1896, regarding the investigation of a case of dakaiti committed at Sonkh in the Murrta district, and to say that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has much pleasure in acting on the recommendation of the Inspector-General and bringing the services of Mr. Gayer, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, to the notice of the Head of his Department.

2. The dakaiti in question was committed on the night of the 28th December 1894. A gang of about 50 Mewatis and Meos from Bhartpur attacked the houses of two *baniyas* and carried off property valued at over Rs. 5,000, after having injured one of the *baniyas* and a Head Constable of the local police who opposed them. The enquiry, which presented considerable difficulties, as the dakaitis had fled into native territory, was energetically prosecuted by Mr. Gayer, and resulted in the arrest of ten of the offenders, two of whom were made Queen's evidence and the remainder sentenced to transportation for life.

instructions and properly maintain her dignity of birth." Her Royal Highness returned to her former situation before the queen, and exclaimed, "What does your Majesty mean?" "I mean," replied the queen, "that you must not condescend to favour persons in low life with your confidence or particular respect; they will take advantage of it, and finally make you the tool to accomplish their vile purposes." "Does your Majesty apply these remarks to the Reverend Mr. Nott?" hastily replied the princess. "I do," said the queen. "Then hear me, your Majesty; I glory in my regard for Mr. Nott. His virtues are above all praise, and he merits infinitely more than I have to give; but I resolve, from this moment, to give him all the worldly goods I can; and your Majesty knows that, by law, I can make a will, though I am but little more than fifteen; and my library, jewels, and other valuables are at my own disposal. I will now, without delay, make my will in his favour, and no earthly power shall prevent me. I am sorry your Majesty prefers vicious and wicked characters, with splendid titles, to virtuous and amiable persons, destitute of such empty sounds." The princess left the room, and the queen was more disturbed than before the interview.

The regent was soon made acquainted with the result, and recommended that no further notice should be taken of the matter, hoping that the princess would change her intention upon a more

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of her father and grandmother, and was not very sparing in her expressions of dislike toward them. Mr. Perceval (who was then premier) was requested by the prince to see her Royal Highness, and to suggest any terms of reconciliation between the princess and the queen; but he could not succeed. "What, sir!" said her Royal Highness, "would you desire me to appear what I am not, and to meet her Majesty as if I believed her to be my sincere friend, when I know I am hated for my dear mother's sake? No, sir! I cannot do as you desire; but I will endeavour to meet her Majesty at all needful opportunities with as much gentleness of manners as I can assume. What indignities has not the queen offered to my persecuted mother? You well know, sir, they have been unmerited, and if her Majesty insults the Princess of Wales again in my presence, I shall say, 'Your Majesty should regulate your family affairs better, and teach lessons of virtue to your daughters, before you traduce the characters of other ladies.' You, sir, are the regent's minister, and in his confidence, so I may venture to give you my candid opinion, and I do not consider that, by doing so, I exceed the bounds of propriety. Will you, therefore, oblige me by announcing to the prince, my father, that I am unalterably devoted in heart to my mother, and while I wish to be a dutiful child to my father, I must not even be that at the expense of principle and honour-

Extract from the Moghia Inspection Report of the Assistant General Superintendent, Rajputana, for the year 1895.

With reference to the settlement of criminal tribes in Rajputana nothing has been done by this office beyond the general control of Moghias, and I beg to submit the returns noted in the margin to show what has been done during the year towards reclaiming them.

Return No. I shows that Moghias are not implicated in any dakaiti, and that only 15 major crimes (under which head are classified murder, dakaiti, robbery and theft of over Rs. 200) and 137 minor crimes, i.e., petty thefts, etc., are brought to their account. This, considering that there are no less than 7,659 Registered Moghias, and that all these are supposed to be thieves by all hereditary instinct, speaks well for the present settlement work.

Return No. II simply shows the numbers of Moghias in the Central jails of Ajmer and Agra, and in the Head-Quarter jails of Native States on the 31st December 1894, and gives the numbers sent to jail during the year, and those now under trial for all offences.

But the last total shown in the return must not be taken as at all representative of the real number of Moghias still awaiting trial, for though there are only 18 under-trial Moghias at the jails shown, there are really, as seen in Return No. I, no less than 116 still under trial for crimes against property alone.

Return No. III shows that during the year 250 Moghias have been newly registered, and 8,157 bigas of land have been distributed among them in excess of the quantity in possession of Moghias last year.

I will now go cursorily into the work of each State separately.

Mewar.—There were 393 Moghias present in Mewar on the 31st December 1895. Of these 282 are cultivators, and in possession of land; 68 are living with relations and have no land of their own; 28 are Chaukidars having little or no land; 5 are still unprovided for; and 10 are cripples and unfit for work of any sort.

During the year 18 Moghias died, and 6 new men were brought on the register, reducing the number by twelve; 91 bigas more land and 9 bullocks were given to Moghias during the year and 7 *patas* issued. There are still a great number of *patas* to be given.

The Moghias of Saeran were inspected by Inspector Bhagat Singh. There are 13 in 4 villages of Saeran and Hora. The petty complaints made by these Baoris have all been redressed, and 8 have been given *patas*, leaving only 5 still unprovided with them.

Moghias have been this year charged with crime against property in only 13 cases as compared with 14 last year; and 11 men have been convicted and imprisoned, while last year imprisonment was inflicted on 22 persons.

During last cold weather inspection 3 Moghias were found wandering about unsettled-down, and un-registered; they were proved at the time to be Mewar Moghias, and the Motamid, Bishamber Nath, promised to settle them down; but up to date no intimation of the promise having been fulfilled has been received in the office though many reminders have been sent.

Marwar.—As already reported, I made a tour through a part of Marwar in February and March, visiting Moghia villages in the Parganas of Parbatsar, Merta, Jaitaran, Bilara, Jodhpur, and Sujar.

I inspected 311 Baoris and the cultivation of 29 villages. The settlement work was very satisfactory, and had been most thoroughly well organized. The work of the Muharris deputed to superintend the work of the different Parganas was hardly so good, being apathetic; their Registers were not up to date, and there were many discrepancies showing absolute want of supervision and interest.

We will not, however, record the scenes of devastation and horror consequent from it ; neither will we eulogise Lord Wellington for the victories he obtained. Much rather would we shed a tear at the remembrance of the slaughtered victims to kingly or ministerial ambition. Who that believes in the immortality of the soul can think of these horrid engagements without shuddering at the immense and inexpressible accountability of the destroyer ? It would be utterly impossible to give an idea of the number of widows and orphans who have had to mourn the consequences of splendid victories, as a wholesale murdering of soldiers is denominated. How many ducal coronets have been purchased at the expense of human existence ! Rather should our brows never be encircled than at such an unnatural price.

On the 13th of February the restrictions formerly in force against the prince regent terminated ; and, properly speaking, it may be declared he then assumed the kingly power. One hundred thousand pounds were voted for him, professedly to meet the expenses attendant upon his assumption of the regal authority.

This was a moment of triumph to the queen, and the sequel will prove that her Majesty took especial care to turn it to her own account. The Duke of York was fully reinstated as "commander-in-chief," and, therefore, ready ways and means presented themselves to her Majesty. The regent engaged

CHAPTER XIV.

An Unpleasant Situation — A Hopeful Son Goes Wrong Matrimonially — A Grant Debated — Whitbread's Suicide — The Birth of Tory Aristocracy — Another Royal Marriage — English Generosity — Charlotte and Leopold — "The Augsburg Gazettes" — Distressing State of the Country — Death of Richard Brinsley Sheridan — His Relations to the Prince — The Rejuvenation of Mrs. Fitzherbert — Plots against Princess Charlotte — A Hanoverian Baron as a Spy — He Is Challenged to a Duel — A Footman's Confession — Preparations — Another Plot — Popularity of Princess Charlotte — Situation of the Nation.



THE year 1815 commenced under numerous public and private difficulties. The regent found himself in a very unpleasant situation, being under a necessity of increasing the number of the various orders of knighthood in order to preserve himself a sufficiency of adherents. A strange concatenation of events had also placed the rest of the royal family in an uneasy position. The Duke of Kent, some considerable time before, entered into a positive engagement with a foreign princess by solemnly promising her marriage; yet, upon requesting his mother's approbation of the choice he had made, how great was his surprise and indignation to find that she would not listen to it. But, hastily

ceived a shot in his left breast, and, after staggering a few paces, fell down and expired. The assassin was tried on the 15th and executed on the 18th of the same month. He defended his conduct on the ground of having received much injury from the government, who had denied redress of his grievances, and, therefore, thought he had only done an act of justice in taking away the life of a member of so callous an administration.

Agreeably to the regent's message, fifty thousand pounds were voted for the use of Mr. Perceval's family, and two thousand annually to be paid to his widow. In case of her demise, however, the same amount was to be continued annually to such male descendant as might at that time be the heir, for the term of his life.

Let us here inquire into the services which Mr. Perceval had rendered his country to warrant ministers in this lavish expenditure upon his family, one of whom now frequently intrudes his crude notions in the House of Commons. Mr. Perceval had been for a long period the pretended friend of the ill-fated Princess of Wales. "The Book" which he arranged, and which had been printed, but not published, in 1807, giving the particulars of the "Delicate Investigation," improperly so called, was bought up in 1809, and as much as fifteen hundred pounds given for a single copy. The rancour and malice of the unprincipled enemies and calumniators of the open-hearted Princess of Wales had

MOGHIA RETURN NO. I.

lieve that the sufferings of her Highness are unmerited on her part, and very much increased by the dictatorial behaviour of her Majesty." At another interview with the same person, the following question was put, unreservedly, to Mr. Perceval: "Do you, sir, think her Royal Highness has been deserving of the persecutions she has endured, by any deviation from virtue and propriety?" "I do not think the princess guilty," earnestly rejoined Mr. Perceval, "and I am fully satisfied, in my own mind, that if there had not existed ungenerous intentions on the part of the royal family, the affair would long since have sunk into silence. There is gaiety and levity about her Royal Highness which is not usual with the English ladies generally; but, with all the exterior frivolity of the princess, when she chooses to be lively, I would prefer her infinitely to the professedly-modest and apparently-reserved of the sex in high life. I believe the princess to be playful, and incautiously witty, in her deportment; but I prefer that to secret intrigue and infamous practices."

We leave our readers to judge whether this simple declaration was not honourable to the princess, and whether it does not correspond with every speech delivered by this gentleman in his public and private defence of her Royal Highness. Humanity, however, is weak, and the ingratiating attentions of the prince were too powerful to be resisted by Mr. Perceval. At his royal command, |

[illegible]

AJMER;

The 21st March 1896.)

W. A. GAYLER,

First Assistant to the General Superintendent,

Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Rajputana.

to Lord Wellington for the part he had taken in legal slaughter.

It may, with propriety, be submitted here, how large a grant would have been made to any man who should have presented a plan for the comfortable and honourable maintenance of the perishing millions? We fear any patriot who had dared to press such a scheme would have soon been consigned to a damp and dreary dungeon, charged with disaffection to the monarch, or commanded, under certain protection, to set sail for another country; and, if permitted to reach the destined shore, there to be received and treated as one of the most infamous of the human race. But in these days, the will of the regent, supported by the queen, was supreme law. There was not one who ventured to insult his dignity by speaking to him truth,—not one dared to stem the torrent of his royal displeasure. It is true that, when Lord Liverpool first entered office, he once hinted to his royal master the general voice of dissatisfaction which the people expressed; but the imperious regent commanded silence upon all such subjects, and desired Lord Liverpool never again to meet his Highness, unless under a positive resolve not even to give the most distant hint at matters so very disagreeable to the royal ear, and which were of no considerable importance. His lordship proved himself wanting in fortitude to set an example to courtiers, and the principle of his mind was,

MOGHIA RETURN NO. II.

that period, he and the queen were the unalterable and bitterest enemies of the princess, both publicly and privately. So, then, for the simple expression of truth, to those who were already in possession of the whole affair, was an injured princess to be pursued by the hounds of destruction until her capture should be accomplished. The prince sought an immediate divorce; but as the former attempts on this ground, in the year 1806, had failed, there appeared great difficulty in the attainment of his object. The former charges and gross calumnies were declared false, and Lady Douglas had been shunned by all good and strictly honourable society; for, except where she was received in compliment to the queen, her invitations were, indeed, but very few. The old story was again resorted to, and as Mr. Perceval was now no more, a bold attempt was resolved on, as the last resource, to obtain the desired end.

Moghia Return No. III.

Is an approver in the Thrift Department, Indore.

It hardly need be told that the insulted Caroline did not stay to partake of the proffered hospitality of this German princess. To be injured by the son, and insulted by the mother, was as much as human feeling could endure, and the princess reached her home in a state of mind little short of distraction. On the following morning one of the royal dukes called upon the princess, and told her he was informed of her journey to Windsor by an express from his mother, and also stated his opinion that no measures of an unpleasant nature were in agitation. The princess hastily answered : "Do you think I was not fully satisfied of the regent's intention upon the subject before I resolved to visit the queen? You forget, prince, that I am an injured lady. You know I was brought into this country to afford money to pay my intended husband's enormous debts, and to give him means to live in the greatest splendour with his numerous mistresses. I am deprived of the society of my only child. Injurious reports are circulated and received against my honour, and I am not even permitted to exonerate myself from these vile and slanderous imputations, because I am injured by the reigning authority."

The royal duke said : "I beg, my dear cousin, you will not permit the harsh and unfeeling conduct of the queen to operate on your mind. We all know she is revengeful in the extreme, but she always favours George in everything ; and, from

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Banswara
AND
PARTAPGARH | Bald ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 18 | 18 |
| | Mundla | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Banswara
AND
PARTAPGARH | Total | ... | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 56 | 288 | 303 |
| | Banswara
and
Partapgarh | ... | ... | 26 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 21 | 83 | 50 |
| Eastern States,
Rajputana, | Total | ... | ... | 108 | 1 | 8 | ... | 1 | 19 | 119 | 1,417 | 1,259 |
| | Dholpur | ... | ... | 134 | 2 | 13 | ... | 1 | 20 | 140 | 1,500 | 1,309 |
| Eastern States,
Rajputana, | Karauli | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 10 | 24 |
| | Bharpur | ... | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 127 | 101 |
| Alwar | Total | ... | ... | 87 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | 96 | 563 | 606 |
| | Alwar | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | 131 | 700 | 731 |
| Alwar | Lachhmanagarh | ... | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 463 | 463 |
| | Ramgarh | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 56 | 56 |
| Alwar | Tijara | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 119 | 119 |
| | Kishangarh | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 80 | 180 |
| Alwar | Mandawa | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 336 | 336 |
| | Mandhan | ... | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 385 | 385 |
| Alwar | Behrar | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 248 | 248 |
| | Bansar | ... | ... | 88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88 | 316 | 316 |
| Alwar | Nimrana | ... | ... | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 95 | 95 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 38 | 38 |
| Total | | ... | ... | 373 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 373 | 2,136 | 2,136 |

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE

| Serial number. | State or Agency. | District. | Number shown as present on the 31st December 1894. | Number absorbed during the year. | Number died during the year. | Number struck off the Registers during the year. | Number returned during the year. | Number registered during the year. | Number present on the 31st December 1895. | Quantity of Land purchased by Moolikhs in the year. | Quantity of Land sold in the year. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Jairpur | Sanbhar | " | 32 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 903 | 320 | The cause of decrease in land in 1895 is the failure of the crops of Jallur, has been emptied from the Revenue. |
| ... | Shahihawati | " | 37 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 1,479 | 1,407 | |
| ... | Total | " | 69 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 2,382 | 1,727 | |
| Kishanagarh | Kishanagarh | " | 103 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 102 | 2,039 | 2,162 | |
| Jhalawar | Chaitbut | " | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Kotah | Kotah | " | 17 | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 10 | 116 | 254 | |
| Ajmer | Ajmer | " | 108 | 38 | 5 | ... | 4 | 42 | 111 | 104 | 384 | |
| Total for Rajputana for 1895 | | | 7,636 | 102 | 144 | 48 | 67 | 230 | 7,159 | 180,190 | 188,347 | * Should be 180,190 and not 172,192 as shown last year. |
| Total for previous year | | | 6,956 | 50 | 90 | 26 | 42 | 794 | 7,636 | 168,670 | 179,192 | |
| Increase | " | " | 670 | 52 | 54 | 22 | 25 | ... | 23 | 11,520 | 9,155 | † The large decrease is due to a considerable increase in the number of 'Bharis' registered in 1894 in the Alwar State. |
| Decrease | " | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1514 | ... | ... | ... | |

AlMER;
The 21st March 1896.

W. A. GAYEY,
First Assistant to the General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Rajputana.

No. 1020, dated Indore, 21st March 1896.

From--H. G. WATERFIELD, Esq., Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Central India,
To--The Political Agent in Malwa.

I have the honour to forward, for your information and the issue of such orders as you may consider necessary, the following report of my inspection of the Moghias settled in the States of your Agency.

SAILANA.

I entered the Agency and commenced work at Jamunia, Sailana, on the 29th November 1895, and inspected the Moghias of Sailana at that place on that date and the 30th November, and at Sailana on the 7th and 8th December 1895. The State of Sailana has 13 villages, with Moghias resident, *viz.*—Nain, Chitawad, Rojarkha, Chaurana, Bolan, Simloda, Jamunia, Sailana, Karia, Kokra, Chandoria, Bangrod and Jharwasa.

The Moghias of this State have on two occasions been colonized at Dewala and at Jamunia, but on each occasion they absconded on the pleas of unhealthy climate and bad land, and returned to their former habitations. As regards Jamunia, their excuse seems to have been valid for the place appears extremely unhealthy, and one woman is the remnant of the colony.

The Motamid, Rayati, has held his appointment for the last four years. He appears energetic and knows his work, but he is not popular with the Moghias who charge him with extortion. The Diwan of the State, however, informs me that he considers him a good officer, and that he works very well and has never before been complained against. His pay is, I believe, small.

The greater number of the Moghias in this State are Malvis, the next in number being Kheraras. Marwaras are but few. The first named appear on the whole a very quiet and inoffensive lot, the troublesome men being of the other two castes.

Wain.—Four Marwaras were registered at this village and one new entry has been ordered, *viz.*, Unkar, son of Chanda, who was not present at inspection. The remainder were all present, except Narjia, son of Chanda, who is in Jaora jail for five years for theft (a heavy sentence for the remission of a part of which his brothers are petitioning). Chanda, son of Lachman, who has 28 bigas of *chaukidari* land and also rents 146 bigas, is doing very well. His three sons live with him. Luna, son of Har Lal, lives by labour having no land. Arrangements should be made to give him land.

Chitawad.—One Marwara, Pirtha, son of Chinnu, is registered here and was present. He has ten bigas of *chaukidari* land and two bullocks of his own. He has cultivated for many years and should be given more land to complete the amount sanctioned, with grazing-land.

Rojarkha.—Natha, son of Hema, Marwara, was registered at this village and his son Golab has now been ordered to be brought on the register. Motamid reports that these men are at loggerheads with the villagers, and be moved to Barodia where they are to be given the full amount of land.

Chaurana.—Two Kheraras are registered at this village, and both sent. Bakhta, son of Dewa, has the full amount of land and does well. adopted Sala, son of Jita, but they have quarrelled, and the latter m arranged for separately.

Bolan.—Three Kheraras were registered at this village and two have now been ordered, making a total of five men, of whom four Birtha, son of Rupa, being ill at the village.

These men all live as one family, and have by their own bigas and according to the Motamid 100 bigas between them. They require three bullocks which should have been measured. The Motamid has been directed to see to this.

The queen was posed by the firmness her Royal Highness had displayed ; and, in reply to the communication, said : “ I will not be disappointed by this seeming boldness ; the princess shall feel my power. She shall see Charlotte still less ; the restrictions shall be enforced with greater severity, and she shall repent of her stupidity. Does the Princess of Wales imagine that I am to submit to her opinions upon my conduct, or to her abuse of any of my family ? My only fear is that the daughter will prove as unbending and as determinately resolute as the mother is, and I am therefore resolved to separate them as much as possible.”

The result proved the queen’s indignation and resentful disposition ; as, immediately, a council was held upon the subject, and her Majesty was positive in her instructions, that the restrictions between the Princess of Wales and her daughter should be more rigidly enforced.

At the commencement of the year 1813, the princess found her situation more irksome than ever ; and she resolved, therefore, to inform the prince regent of the hardships of her case, soliciting his Royal Highness to inform himself of all or any part of her behaviour or demeanour, to which the queen had made such heavy objections. The following is an exact copy of the letter of her Royal Highness to the prince :

no reason to anticipate or fear any unhappy results. The natural appearances were unequivocally satisfactory. Previous to the delivery, the infant was not supposed to be dead. It was quite unnecessary and unnatural to inform the princess that the child was still-born; such a communication is very seldom made to any female at such a moment. Camphor juleps are very seldom administered to a healthy patient, or where the stomach is sound, immediately after delivery, as the effect would generally be to produce irritation, sickness, and convulsion. Doctor Croft ought not to have retired to bed, presuming that her Royal Highness was so indisposed as to cause her incessant moaning, which was really the case. More than this, your Majesty, about noon of the Wednesday, Doctor Croft said, 'I believe the princess might very quickly be delivered by having recourse to an operation; but I dare not perform it without the presence and sanction of her royal father, the prince regent.' I hope" (continued the writer) "that your Majesty will see this plain statement in its own character, and that you will save all future disclosures of an unpleasant nature by your timely recommendation of the subject to the prince regent, your son. Your Majesty may believe I am induced by vindictive motives to offer these remarks; but that would prove an incorrect opinion, and, unless your Majesty causes a very prompt inquiry to be permitted upon the facts of this case, I fear yourself

only refer to my several correspondencies with your august father, your brother of York, Privy Council, 'etc.

"I cannot conclude without saying, if you refuse me justice, I will leave indisputable proofs to this insulted nation that its generosity has been abused, though, at the same time, I would save you yourself from ignominy at the hazard of my liberty. To the queen, I never will bow. Her Majesty was, is, and ever will be, a tyrant to those she may imagine obstacles in her path. Perhaps her Majesty presumes I am not an object of material consequence; but time will develop all these things. If this letter meet not with your royal approbation, I can only regret it, and waiting your reply, I am, ever,

"Your faithful and devoted

"CAROLINE.

"P.S. I entreat your Royal Highness to inform yourself of every part of my conduct which may at any time have been esteemed derogatory; and, while I beg this favour, I trust your Royal Highness will never again submit to the unprincipled, slanderous, and abominable aspersions cast upon my character. Let me suggest, my lord, that truth must prevail, sooner or later. After the most deliberate, careful, and scrutinising investigations, I only beg to be punished with the most extreme rigour, if I am found guilty; but, if free

of their own accord, the move of one, Sheola, son of Kishna, not being intimate. One man has 20 bigas of land, three have 15 each, one has 10, one only seven, and another only two bigas. One man is a sharer with the man who has 20 bigas and so wants no land himself. Two others had land which they said was bad and gave up. They now live by labour. These men should be properly provided for, and the others who have not the full amount of land should be granted more. Six men are paying rent and *patas* have been granted. More bullocks are also required. There is a police station by which the roll call is taken, and if land could be provided in sufficient quantity, a fairly large colony might be located here, and so do away with the scattered distribution now prevalent.

Rignia.—Four Marwaras were located at this village, all of whom were present, and I have a fifth new entry to be made of a man who has already 20 bigas of lands and pays rent. All have the full quantity of land, and two men cultivate a considerable quantity of extra land on their own account, but a complaint was made that all the land granted had not been made over to them, as the villagers would not let them have it. There were also great complaints concerning some Bagris, next-door neighbours of the Moghias, regarding thefts by them and damage to fields by their cattle, with countercharges on the part of the Bagris. Consequently I rode out to the village on the 5th December 1895 to see the state of things myself. I found that a *panchayat* had been held and the Bagris had admitted the theft and promised compensation, having signed a paper to that effect before the Patel, but the latter is in with the Bagris and has not made them pay up. The damage to fields was also admitted and compensation promised but not made. This damage was done by the Patel's own cattle! I spoke about all this to the Diwan, and urged that strong measures should be taken to secure the Moghias fair play, which even the police officials on duty at the village told me they did not get, the Kamdar being against them, and siding with the Bagris who should themselves be brought on the register.

Badarna.—Two Marwaras and one Kherara are registered here and were present. Of these, one was also registered in Sikheri, but has been here seven years, and the other really belonged to Mundri. However all those have large quantities of land, though none of it is *muaf*, and so far they have paid rent as ordinary cultivators. The Motamid reported that there was no land here to be given as *muaf*, so the rule as to exemption of two annas in the rupee should be made, and I directed him to see to this.

Barwant Kheri.—Three Kheraras were registered here and one new entry has now been ordered. Two men have the full quantity of land, but the third, though shown as having it, had not really been put in possession, the land still being in the hands of villagers. This was ordered to be seen to at once. One man had his land made up to the full amount after my inspection in May.

Banyli.—Five Kheraras were registered here, all present, and two new entries have now been ordered, one of these being really that of an inhabitant of Mundri who had been here for a year and a half though the fact had not been intimated. One man, Ratna, son of Naga, has a large amount of land and is doing very well. His son is with him. The remainder have sufficient land, but no *patas*.

Pulduna.—Nine Malvis were registered here, all of whom are present, and two new entries were made. One of these cultivates the land of Mana, son of Bhima, who is unfit to cultivate, as also is one other man who lives by labour with three others who should, however, be given land. The remainder have the full quantity of land, but it is in each case made up of *chankidari*, *muaf*, and rented land, and in no case has 20 bigas of *muaf* land been granted. *Patas* also have not been given. The Thakur takes the roll call.

Pulsora.—Two Marwaras are present here, of whom one has a large amount of land as of *chankidari*, and the other has eight bigas of *chankidari* and nine bigas of *muaf* given in November as a result of my May inspection. No *patas* have been issued.

Barwar.—One Pema, son of Bhima, was at this village, but he died on the 24th November 1895, and his name has been struck off.

"her Royal Highness is declared free from all imputation."

We must not here forget to mention that Mr. C. Johnstone submitted a motion, on the 5th of March, "to request the prince regent will permit the copy of a certain report, made in 1806, to be laid before the House;" but Lord Castlereagh opposed it, as being unnecessary, and the document was consequently refused.

Notwithstanding the disgust manifested by every honest Englishman at the base conduct of Sir John and Lady Douglas, when they preferred their abominable charge against the character of the Princess of Wales in the year 1806, they had the hardihood to present a petition to the House this year to reswear to the truth of their former depositions concerning the conduct of the Princess of Wales. No proceedings, of course, took place, in consequence of this attempt still to propagate their calumnies; but a motion was made by Mr. C. Johnstone, a few days afterward in the House of Commons, "That the petition of Sir John and Lady Douglas ought to be regarded as an audacious attempt to give a colour of truth, in the eyes of the nation, to evidence which they had delivered touching the conduct of her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, and which evidence was a foul and detestable endeavour to bring the life and honour of her Royal Highness into danger and suspicion." This resolution, however, could not

are present, and each has 20 bigas of land. One requires a second bullock and none have *patus*. They appear to be doing fairly well.

Dhanasuta.—Nine Marwaras are registered here, of whom seven were present. One Aidan, son of Bhiman, is in Ujjain jail for theft, and another, Baldeo, son of Kalu, absconded on the 1st January 1894 and has not been heard of. One man only, Rupa, son of Jivan, has any land to speak of. He has plenty and has done well. Others have land according to the register, but really do not cultivate and are a bad lot. One man, Manu, son of Khema, has lived for the last two years in Kori, and this was never reported.

This village together with those of Kuner and Kori, belong to the Thakur of Nani, who wishes to settle the whole lot at Sukronda, not far from Sailana. I went out to see this village, as I have already reported to you and, from the land I was shown, came to the conclusion that the Moghis would not settle down here. You have since informed me that the Thakur has promised better land, and that you have directed him to settle these Moghis here as long as he complies with the orders of Government, as contained in the Regulations for the Control of Criminal Tribes and the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual.

One fact, which should greatly aid in the settlement, is that Sukronda is absolutely insulated. An absconding Moghia should not have time to reach other villages before his absence is noted, when steps to arrest him could be taken. Excellent quarters are ready for Moghis here, and all that will be required is good supervision, water-supply and the usual village shop-keepers. I do not, however, see the necessity of moving Rupa who has cultivated a lot of land and pays rent regularly.

Dhikwa.—Four Marwaras are registered here, all of whom were present. Three of them have the full quantity of land, and one has a large amount in which his son, the fourth man, participates. Two have been given their land since my inspection in May last, and one, not having yet received any bullocks, has not cultivated. No *bir* or grazing-land has been granted them.

Sartan.—A jagir village, in which five Malvis are registered, all of whom are present. One man only has the full amount of land, and that is made up by rented land. All have plenty of cattle of their own. Great complaints were made regarding the harshness of the Thakur, who appears to be given to suddenly confiscating land when the crop is good and ripe. Complaints also were made regarding the levying of octroi duties.

Sandla.—One Marwar, Pirtha, son of Lala, is registered here, but has no land and lives by labour. He states that he had 20 bigas, but the Thakur, Path Singh, took them from him. He does *chankidar*, but says that he gets nothing for it. He should now get land, not *chankidar*, and it would be well to remove him to some other village where Moghis reside.

Kantawasa.—Four Marwaras are registered here, all being present. Three men have the full amount of land, but say that they are not allowed the exemption ordered in the rules, but have to pay rent as ordinary cultivators. One, Bhawana, son of Hulma, has no land, and is a servant of the Thakur, getting Rs. 4 a month. No *patus* have been granted.

Kumer.—Three Kheraras are registered here, of whom two were present, the third, Bhula, son of Nawal, being in Ujjain jail for theft. Nanda, son of Raju, only has any land, having 22 bigas of *chankidar*. He requires two bullocks which should be arranged for. The remarks about Dhanasuta apply to this village as regards colonization at Sukronda.

Kori.—Two Kheraras are registered here and were present, neither has any land, and one has no cattle. These men also are to be settled at Sukronda.

Lawa.—Four Marwaras are registered here and all were present, being a father and three sons who have between them 60 bigas of land and four bullocks of their own. They appear to be satisfied, but will probably require more land as the sons grow older and get families.

"her Royal Highness is declared free from all imputation."

We must not here forget to mention that Mr. C. Johnstone submitted a motion on the 5th of March, "to request the printer to print and publish the copy of a certain report, as it is in their duty to do before the House;" but Lord Clarendon opposed it, as being unnecessary, and the document was consequently refused.

Notwithstanding the support manifested by every honest Englishman at the late conduct of Sir John and Lady Douglas, when they presented their able and able charge against the character of the Princess of Wales in the year 1846, they had the kindness to present a petition to the House this year to request to the truth of their former depositions concerning the conduct of the Princess of Wales. No proceedings, of course, took place in consequence of this attempt still to propagate their calumnies; but a motion was made by Mr. C. Johnstone, a few days afterwards in the House of Commons, "That the petition of Sir John and Lady Douglas ought to be regarded as an audacious attempt to give a colour of truth, in the eyes of the nation, to evidence which they had delivered touching the conduct of her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, and which evidence was a foul and detestable endeavour to bring the life and honour of her Royal Highness into danger and suspicion." This resolution, however, could not

addition, this being land rented by them as ordinary cultivators. Two have no land and should now be arranged for. No *patas* have been given. Such land as these men have is luckily very good and fertile, otherwise I should see no way for them to live except by thieving.

Sherpur.—Seven Malvis are registered here and were all present. Of these, five are partners in *chaukidari* land, of which they have 60 bigas, whereas they should have 100 bigas. Each has, however, some land rented privately. Two men have no land and live by labour. The five partners own eight bullocks of their own, and have none supplied by the Darbar.

Kamlaheera.—Eight Malvis were registered here, but one, Rajing, is also entered in Karanda to which he really belongs, and his name has been cut from here, leaving seven men, of whom one is an idiot and unable to cultivate. The remainder have an average of 14 bigas of land each, and some have rented land privately also. Eighteen head of bullocks are owned by these men as private property. The land has not been measured, and this should now be done.

Karanda.—Two Malvis were entered here and with the one mentioned above, Rajing, there is a total of three men, all present. All have plenty of land and have done well.

Rignia.—One Malvi is registered here and is well off for land and bullocks.

Pindhawsa.—Three Malvis were registered, of whom Moti, son of Jheraula, died about a fortnight before my inspection. His name has been struck off. Jheraula has 26 bigas of *chaukidari* in which his son Amila shares. No *patas* have been given. Some more land should be given, as there are two families to supply.

Masheeri.—Two Malvis are registered here, and both were present. Each has ten bigas of *chaukidari*, and only one has cattle. The other, Daulat Ram, should be supplied with two bullocks.

Dudhaheri.—Seven Malvis are registered here, and all are present. Each has on an average ten bigas of *chaukidari* land and some have leased land privately. They have ten bullocks among them. Two men, Mangra, son of Lakhma, and Nanda, son of Gangra, have been absconders since the 25th August 1895. Their return has not been notified.

Bila.—This village belongs to the Thakur of Gudhbera and contains one Malvi, Nanda, who was present. He has a considerable quantity of leased land, but was also registered as having 20 bigas of *muafi* which the Thakur has taken from him. This should be inquired into and adjusted.

Bichawria.—A village belonging to the Thakur of Sarwan, which contains one Malvi, Mochi, son of Khema, who was present. This man, though shown as having land, has none, the Thakur having taken it from him. He is an old man, and petitioned to be allowed to adopt one Dewa, but inquiries have to be made about the latter as he appears a suspicious character.

Kanser.—One man, Nolia, was registered here, but is now dead, his widow has his 16 bigas of rented land which she gets cultivated by labour.

This completes the Moghias of Pipoda, and the totals may be seen from the following figures:—

| Previously registered. | Now present at villages. | Absconded. | Jail. | Dead. | Newly registered. | Present total registered. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 46 | 45 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 46 |

Of these 46 men, 42 are cultivators, three live by labour and one is unfit to cultivate or labour, being an idiot.

Land has not been given in full according to the orders of Government of India, but it was all given some years ago, and the land is very good and the crops I saw were excellent. Moreover, the Moghias do not appear to wish for more land, as they apparently make both ends meet with ease on their present lands. The greater proportion of them appear to be peaceably inclined and to have regularly taken to cultivation.

On the 23d of March, the Princess of Wales had to bear another severe stroke of fortune, in the death of her mother, the Duchess of Brunswick, who was interred with much funeral pomp, at Windsor, on the 31st. This melancholy event, following so closely after her late persecutions, was as much as the princess could endure; and, had it not been for the sympathetic attentions of one confidant, her Royal Highness would, no doubt, have sunk under her immense load of sorrow.

In July and August, the princess devoted the greater portion of her time to correspondence with the prince, her husband. Very many of the letters could not, we think, have met the eye of the regent, or answers must have been sent, if only in common courtesy, as the prince knew his honour, and also that of his family, were at stake. We have transcripts of all these letters; but shall content ourselves with only introducing the last she wrote to his Royal Highness previous to her going abroad. The following is a literal copy of it:

“23d of Aug., 1813.

“SIR:—I have waited, with most anxious feelings, to receive an acknowledgment of the safe receipt of several important communications which I addressed to you as ‘private and confidential.’ To this hour I have not received a reply, and I therefore take up my pen for the last time upon

| Mogghias. | | Got. | |
|--------------|-----|------|--------------------|
| Bhaogarth | ... | 6 | Kherara and Malvi. |
| Bani | ... | 8 | " " |
| Nandball | ... | 2 | " " |
| Kalukhera | ... | 1 | Malvi. |
| Gerora | ... | 1 | " |
| Mankheri | ... | 1 | " |
| Jharwasa | ... | 6 | " |
| Palsora | ... | 2 | " |
| Akotra | ... | 5 | Kherara. |
| Kachnara | ... | 6 | Marwara. |
| Lasoria | ... | 7 | Kherara. |
| Rail Dilarda | ... | 3 | Marwara. |
| Richia Chand | ... | 3 | " |

Wheat, *channa*, *jawar* and a little opium have been cultivated by these men, and the crops were satisfactory; wheat being the least productive, while *channa* and *jawar* had been very fair.

Bullocks.—One hundred and ten bullocks are possessed by the Moghias, of which 87 are private property and 23 have been supplied through the Darbar. Twelve more are required.

The Moghias complain of their crops being confiscated, and some state that the land has not been measured, and is short of the amount shown. These men, on the whole, seem very well-contented and appear rather more amenable than most.

| | | |
|------------------------|----|--|
| Previously registered. | 37 | For these, 680 bigas of <i>muaſi</i> are required by the rules, and they possess 392 bigas <i>muaſi</i> and 73 bigas on private lease, <i>i.e.</i> , 465 bigas of land. They possess 26 bullocks supplied by the State and own privately 25 others. <i>Fawar</i> has been principally cultivated, and the crop has been good. Wheat has not turned out well. Some complaints were made that land had never been given in <i>muaſi</i> , but that rent had been taken since the land was first given. The amount of cultivation done was small. |
| Present. | 27 | |
| Abandoned. | 6 | |
| Dead and cancelled. | 4 | |
| New registered. | 1 | |
| Total now registered. | 34 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|----------|---|------------|---|----------|---|---------------------|---|------------|----|-------------------|
| 36 | Previously registered. | 27 | Present. | 6 | Absconded. | 2 | In jail. | 1 | Dead and cancelled. | 1 | New entry. | 36 | Total registered. |
|----|------------------------|----|----------|---|------------|---|----------|---|---------------------|---|------------|----|-------------------|

acquainted with the deep-laid schemes formed by her Majesty against me, which were to be put into execution by Lady Jersey; and when I most humbly requested of you that I might be secluded from all society rather than endure that which was so hateful to me, your Royal Highness cannot have forgotten the inhuman reply you made me: 'The Princess of Brunswick has answered every purpose I desired, inasmuch as my debts are to be settled, and my income augmented, and I will provide an heir to the throne more worthy of popular regard than any descendant of my father's family could ever prove.' These, sir, were words of so heavy and doubtful a character, that from that moment I never forgot them; and from the hour in which my Charlotte was born, I have feared for her health and happiness. How your Royal Highness could thus insult me, you can best imagine.

"Another most material grievance imposed upon me was your unnatural remark to Lady Jersey, in my presence, 'that you thought the king too fond of the Princess of Wales; and if her Royal Highness had any children, his Majesty would no doubt be the father, instead of the grandfather.' Lady Jersey's reply will never be effaced from my memory, while reason holds her empire: 'Yes, my prince, and you deserve it, if ever you notice the Princess of Wales again in the character of a husband or lover.' Your Royal High-

There is evidently a considerable amount of crime prevalent amongst the Moghias of this *zila*, and supervision has undoubtedly been very slack.

GWALIOR MOGHIAS.

I regret that through an oversight I omitted to report on the Moghias of the Nimach Pargana of the Gwalior State, and consequently have to add this sheet to bring them alongside of the rest of the Gwalior Moghias.

Nimach Pargana.—The Nimach Moghias were inspected at Nimach on 4th and 6th January 1896.

They are all either Marwaras or Kheraras, and are located in 47 villages. The inspection results are shown by the following figures:—

| Previously registered. | Present. | Absconded. | In jail. | Dead and cancelled. | New entries. | Total now registered. |
|------------------------|----------|------------|----------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 150 | 139 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 163 |

This shows an average of three men to each village, but the following villages contain more than five men, namely—Maucha 6; Pandalia Rajpura 12; Sawan 7; Nagaon 7; Khor 8; Javi 6; the remainder have only two, three, four or five men apiece.

The 139 men present are in possession of 1,380 bigas of *munaf* land and 682 bigas of rented land, making a total amount of 2,062 bigas, and consequently they still require 718 bigas. On the return of the absconders and the man in jail, 180 bigas more will be required. Two hundred and one bullocks are owned privately, and 21 have been supplied by the State, *i.e.*, a total of 222 are in the possession of the Moghias who still require 56 more.

These men have cultivated wheat, *channa*, *jauar*, linseed and cotton, and their crops have done fairly well. They tell me that they had an extremely good crop of *jauar* the year before, which has helped them greatly. Several complaints were made as to short measurement of land and also of confiscation of land by Patels and other local officials. No real *patas* have been given. The Patwaris have merely given a slip of paper, and good durable *patas* should be granted. The Motamid having done no touring, knows very little of the state of these men.

INDORE MOGHIAS.

The Moghias of the Indore State in the Malwa Agency are located in the Naraingarh, Mahidpur, Tarana, Jangoti, Mahron, Antri and Menasa Parganas. They were inspected respectively at Malhargarh, Mahidpur, and Tarana, during January and February 1896.

Motamid.—One Motamid, Durga Parshad, is in charge of all these, helped by two assistants. He has held the appointment for seven years and receives Rs. 70 per mensem. He is *not* by any means young, but appears still fairly active and has done a good deal of touring.

Naraingarh Pargana.—I inspected at Malhargarh on the 8th and 9th January 1896.

The Moghias here are settled in 29 villages, and from inspection the following results appear:

| 1895 registered. | Present. | Absconded. | In jail. | Dead and cancelled. | Total now registered. |
|------------------|----------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 102 | 85 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 99 |

Of the 85 shown as present, 51 appeared at the inspection, and 34 were said to be at their villages, ill or looking after land or cattle. This number seems unnecessarily large, and I should have had more faith in the return had more been present.

Land.—These men are in possession of 958 bigas of *munaf* land and 215 bigas of rented land, making a total amount of 1,206 bigas, leaving a balance of 774 bigas of land still required to bring them up to the standard holdings.

behaved openly to Mr. Pitt was impossible, as I knew too well his avowed hostile feelings against me. But a few days had elapsed after this interview, when I had the pleasure of seeing the good king. I now take the liberty of laying before your Royal Highness the substance of our conversation. 'My dear daughter,' said his Majesty, 'I hear Pitt has paid you a confidential visit.' 'Yes, Sire, he has,' I replied. 'What was the object of it?' 'Upon the subject of the bondholders, your Majesty.' 'I hope you made no rash promise?' said the king. 'None, Sire.' 'Why could not Pitt have called upon you at a more suitable hour, Caroline?' 'I do not know, Sire; but I plainly saw Mr. Pitt did not think much etiquette was necessary to the Princess of Wales, as he well knew it was my dinner-hour; and yet I was determined not to refuse myself, as I was perfectly sure the whole of the affair would be reported to the queen.' 'Caroline, my niece,' said the king, 'do not, pray do not, fear Pitt, or any of my family. I will put you in possession of some affairs which will soon silence them all; and before the end of this week I will send you a small parcel of important papers, by the hand of a trusty messenger.'

"Your royal father most scrupulously kept his word, and enclosed me the proofs he had named, and promised to send. Many times since then have I informed your Royal Highness that I was

Marwaras and Kheraras are the *Gots* of Moghias here—

| Previously registered. | Present. | Abandoned. | In jail. | Dead and cancelled. | Now registered. | Total registered. |
|------------------------|----------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 18 | 15 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 18 |

Amongst the 15 men present, 240 bigas of *munfi* land are distributed, while they require still 60 bigas to bring them up to the sanctioned amount, and 60 more bigas will be required when men in jail are released.

They have 28 bullocks and two more are now necessary. Several complaints were made as to Patels confiscating land or crops, and some land which at the last inspection was admitted to be bad has not yet been changed.

Makron Pargana.—Six villages have Moghias located in them, all being Kheraras. 38 men are registered, all of whom were present, and this number remains unchanged this year. They are in possession of 598 bigas of land made up of 530 bigas of *munfi* and 68 bigas of rented land. Consequently they still require 162 bigas.

They have 56 bullocks, 12 being private property and 44 supplied by the State, they therefore require 20 more. Several men, besides their land, get pay for *chaukidari*, and, on the whole, these do well and are contented. Six men have no land at all, and should be quickly given some.

Antri Pargana.—I inspected at Malhargurh on the 9th January 1896. The Moghias here are settled in three villages, and are—

| Previously registered. | Present. | Abandoned. | Dead and cancelled. | Total now registered. |
|------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 10 |

These men are Kheraras and Malvis, and have received the full amount of land.

They have six bullocks supplied by the State and three private ones, therefore seven are still required to enable them to properly cultivate all their lands.

They have cultivated well, are evidently well off, and are quite contented.

Manasa Pargana.—I inspected at Nimach on the 4th January 1896. The Moghias here are settled in nine villages and are Marwaras and Kheraras. Inspection showed the following results:—

| Previously registered. | Present. | Dead and cancelled. | New registered. | Total now registered. |
|------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 17 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 18 |

These men are in possession of 194 bigas of *munfi* land and 93 bigas rented, i.e., in all 287 bigas. Consequently they require 73 bigas more. They have 17 bullocks supplied by the State and ten private property, and therefore still require nine more.

The men have cultivated well and have no complaints. Some are *chaukidars* and receive pay.

SITAMAU STATE.

I inspected the Moghias of this State at Sitamau on the 13th and 14th January 1896, and saw some of their land. They are all Kheraras, and are located in five villages. The result of inspection was as follows:—

| Previously registered. | Present. | Abandoned. | New registered. | Total now registered. |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 16 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 18 |

The Moghias are in possession of 133 bigas of *munfi* and 85 bigas of rented land, i.e., a total of 218 bigas, while they require 360 bigas or 142 more. They

Your Royal Highness cannot have forgotten the outrage you committed by entering my chamber at Montague House, and your denial of it to the queen, your mother, for the avowed purpose of traducing my honour. Had I not then been restrained from explanation upon those base designs, by an unalterable love to my child, I should have exposed the infamous conduct you manifested toward me.

“I name these things, sir, to prove to you the inviolable honour I have observed, in despite of all the insults and provocations I have received from your Royal Highness and the queen, and also from the creatures employed to ruin me in the estimation of this generous English nation. A time will come when the secrets of my life will be published to the world; then let the unprejudiced judge. I remain, sir,

“Your Royal Highness’s most

“Faithful wife and cousin,

“CAROLINE P.

“*To his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent.*”

It is more than probable that the confidentially private and notorious secretary (M’Mahon) was the receiver of these appeals and documents, who, possessing the most unbounded assurance in the ability of his royal master’s coadjutors to carry any plan into execution, or to prevent vexatious trouble to any extent, suppressed them at the moment when

The Ratlam State is most in need of reform as regards its Moghias, and this matter I understand has already been taken in hand by you.

Dakati work.—This Agency, as regards dakati work carried on by a Sub-agency of this Department, has only commenced operations, the Sub-agency having been constituted just before I entered the Agency on tour. Consequently the officers were new to the country and informers had not yet been secured.

Many enquiries and efforts were made to secure the arrest of Sokha Jamadar and his gang, who frequently entered Ujjain territory. These men have since been captured in Bhatpur.

When at Tarana, I found a Moghia informer, named Harji, who having been sent in by the Department to get information regarding men wanted, had been arrested by the Local Police and kept in custody for some time. I inquired into the facts in the presence of the Amin and came to the conclusion that the case was a trumped-up one, and that the man had been arrested in order to prevent him getting information. I reported the matter to the Subah of Mohidpur and asked him to inquire into it. This he did with the result that the prisoner was at once released. The Inspector had made a mistake in not providing him with a proper *parwana*, but there is no doubt that his arrest was due to spite.

Punishment.—Regarding punishments for Moghias for absconding, refusing to cultivate, absence without leave, overstaying leave, and such other offences, I would recommend a much more free use of whipping, which I am sure has far more effect than any other punishment, more especially if it is carried out in the villages where the offenders reside and in the presence of their relatives and neighbours.

Branding of bullocks.—I would suggest that a uniform brand for cattle supplied to Moghias, or a brand for each State, be decided upon and used, as this would be a check over Moghias who otherwise frequently sell the cattle supplied them and report them dead, stolen or strayed; or steal those of their fellow-tribes men.

Jails.—I visited the following jails in the Agency—Ratlam, Sailana, Jaura, Mandesor, Nimach and Ujjain, made inquiries and received various information. In Ujjain (Bhairungarh) Jail there are many men who profess themselves ready to give information, but I found none of them likely to be serviceable.

I have to express my thanks for the arrangements made for my camp and for the assistance rendered by the various States. Thanks are more particularly due to the Sir Subah of Alawa-Prant at Ujjain, the Subah of Mahidpur, the Subah of Mandesor and the Diwans of Ratlam and Sailana for their assistance and interest in regard to dakati work and the Moghias.

No anthropometrical instruments had been received in this Sub-agency, and consequently no measurements could be taken, but at Ratlam I still had the Bhopawar Agency instruments, and had some men of the Ratlam Jail measured. I am directed to ask that you will kindly forward this report, after perusal, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who should be requested to transmit it to the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakati Department.

No. C.-43, dated Camp, Tarana, 25th January 1896.


From—H. G. WATERFIELD, Esq., Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakati Department, Central India,
To—The Political Agent, Bhopawar.

1. I have the honour to forward for your information and the issue of such orders as you may consider necessary, the following report of my inspection of the Moghias in your Agency.

2. I commenced work in the Bhopawar Agency on the 19th November at Nagda and completed the inspection at Sailana on the 28th November, having my camp at these two places and at Kanun and Patgaon (Badnawar).

CHAPTER XIII.

M'Mahon Makes a Journey — And Conceives a Villainous Plot — The Protector of Innocence Is Removed — An Outrage Is Perpetrated — A Personal Opinion — 1814 — Her Majesty, a Tyrant — A Life of Continued Misfortune — Princely Misbehaviour — Further Persecution of the Princess — An Invention — Honours, Fêtes, and Festivals — Lord Castlereagh's Motion — A Separation — A Motherly Epistle — The King Promises Protection — Dazzling Entertainments — Princess Charlotte's Unhappiness — The King's Health.

 HE private secretary of the prince (M'Mahon) was accustomed to retire for recreation to Bath, at certain periods. At the time to which we now advert, he was travelling to that city, and, at Marlborough, a respectable and venerable gentleman, accompanied by two young ladies, took his seat in the stage-coach. The courtier was not wanting in attentions, and, in reply to his numerous questions, he soon received the information "that the gentleman was a poor clergyman, residing near Marlborough; that the two young ladies were his daughters, whom he then was accompanying to visit a relation at Bath." M'Mahon's polished manners, added to the fixed determination of sacrificing these ladies to his royal master's desires, had the hoped-for

12. *Kod (jagir).*—In Kod the register shows seven Moghias (six Kheraras and 1 Marwara), of whom one, Zalim, son of Umed, has been an absconder since the 14th June 1895 and the remainder are all present at the village. All attended the inspection except Unkar, who was ill at home.

Of the six men now present five have 20 bigas each and the sixth has nothing, but the Motamid tells me he is to be given land this year. Bhawan, son of Shewa, asks for one ox, and the Motamid has been told to arrange this. These Moghias are doing well, have no complaints to make, and are not complained of by the villagers.

13. *Bamunda Khurd (jagir).*—Unkar, son of Pita (Kherara), is the only Moghia in this village. He has 22 bigas of land for which he has a *puta*, and two oxen. He has had his land since 1889 and has settled down to cultivation, but does not yet pay rent.

14. *Mosar (jagir).*—Two Moghias are settled at this village. Both are Marwaras. One of them, Bitam, son of Amra, has 20 bigas of land and three oxen of his own. His only complaint is that he has no *bir* land, and this, the Motamid says, will be arranged.

Daya Ram, the second man, is a bad character and has not been given land here, but is to be settled and given land at Kod where the supervision is good. This should be done soon so as to get him removed from Mosar, where his movements are probably very little restrained.

15. *Reshangara (jagir).*—Of the seven men entered in the register at this village, two have absconded since the 17th May 1895 and are said to be in employ at Dhanera in Sallana territory. This will be inquired into in Sallana. Of the remainder, four were present at inspection and one was absent, ill. One, Raghnath, son of Kesar, who had absconded since the 17th May 1895, gave himself up to the Officiating Political Agent and myself in September 1895, and was pardoned by the Political Agent, orders being issued for his settlement. This has still to be done. Jiwa, son of Umed, has 20 bigas of land for which, he says, he has paid Rs. 25 rent. The Motamid says he will inquire into this. Another has 20 bigas, but a third has only 12 bigas cultivated and four bigas *banjar*. The Motamid has been asked to arrange to give the remainder. One man is too old to cultivate and has no land.

16. *Reshangara (jagir).*—The men of this village have a general complaint that they cannot obtain tickets of leave. They have to go to Kod to ask for them, and then get them with difficulty. Inspector Abad Khan says that this is true. If so, arrangements should be made for tickets to be granted by the head of the village or some other person, and orders should be issued that leave in reasonable quantity is to be given. I have asked the Motamid to enquire into this, particularly as it is a complaint that is very often heard.

17. *Panchmukhi (jagir).*—At this village are settled four Kheraras, of whom two were present and two were at the village. Two of them have 20 bigas each with grazing land, and one has now paid rent for two years. The other has no oxen and asks to be supplied with one, promising to get the other himself. The Motamid has been asked to see to this. The remaining two men live by labour, though one has four oxen of his own. He now asks for land which is to be given to him.

18. *Belchi (jagir).*—One Marwara, Pira, son of Amra, lives here according to the register, but he has really lived for the last year at Kanun. He has neither land nor oxen. This had not been reported, so the register was still incorrect. The Motamid says that the Belchi land is bad, and this man is to be settled in Kod where land can be given him. This should be done soon.

19. *Kaloria (jagir).*—There are five Marwaras at this village, of whom two only were present. One is a new entry, and one has been an absconder since the 30th November 1892. It is said that he is at Palri in Jodhpur. Enquiry will be made. The remaining one was absent from inspection, but was at the village of Jalod, Multhan, on leave-ticket. Of the four men living in the village, all have the full complement of land and cattle, except Munia, the man on leave

The intimacy at Bath was cultivated. M'Mahon promised to intercede for the interest of the worthy clergyman, and afterward engaged to ensure him promotion.

In the midst of explanations, promises, and engagements, M'Mahon was summoned to town by the royal order. Ere he departed, he promised, instantly upon seeing the prince, to lay their case before him, and dwelt in vivid terms upon the effects of such a representation. Within the ensuing fortnight, the clergyman received a letter from him, announcing "that a vicarage was vacant, in the gift of the Crown, to which he should receive the presentation." M'Mahon again visited Bath, and recommended the clergyman and family to take up their abode in the metropolis. For this purpose, he had engaged apartments in the house of Mrs. General Hamilton, in Gloucester Place, to which they soon resorted. In the meantime, M'Mahon informed the clergyman that his induction would shortly take place, and that, in the interim, he must employ himself in the most agreeable manner, as also his daughters, in such amusements as the town afforded. Mrs. Hamilton was also pleased to say she would be their conductor and companion upon all occasions. The lady just named was a gay, though unsuspected character. Shortly after this period, at an evening party, M'Mahon introduced Colonel Fox, "a gentleman," he said, "allied to the noblest families and of an immense fortune."

responsible, but not being given a copy of the register for that special village. This should be done in each case so that he may know exactly whom he has to supervise, and it would be well if a form were made leaving a considerable blank space after the names, in which could be noted an intimation of the person's presence or absence to serve as a check for the Motamid.

The following shows the total result of the inspection—

| Entered in
Register of
1894. | Now present. | Ascent. | Dead. | Absconders. | In Jail. | New entries. |
|---|--------------|---------|-------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 86 | 63 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| Deducting deaths and adding new entries, total Registered 90. | | | | | | |

BAKHTGARH.

28. There are 14 villages in the Bakhtgarh Thakurate in which Moghias are settled, *viz.*, Khajuria, Karod, Kartanda, Rangara Kheri, Jalod, Chokalan, Chokhur, Amodia, Bulgara, Bir, Dhamia Kheri, Bakhtgarh, Pipila and Pach-khwassa.

29. I inspected the men of these villages at Nagda on the 20th November 1895, and at Patgara on the 24th and 25th November. I visited Bakhtgarh on the 25th November and Amodia on the 22nd November.

30. *Khajuria*.—Four Marwaras are shewn as settled here. Of these one, Sarup, son of Durga, has died lately. The remaining three were all present, and each has 22 bigas of *muah* land, cattle and *patas*, &c. Kani Ram, who has the *patas* granted to his father (now dead), wishes for one made out in his own name. The Munsarim informs me these men have quite settled down and are excellent cultivators. They have no complaints to make, nor do the villagers complain against them in any way.

31. *Dhamia Kheri*.—Marwaras and Kheraras are settled at this village, six names being entered in the register. One is a new entry. Of the remaining five, two, Kalu son of Durga and Alana son of Jawa, have been dead for about two years. Yet they are shown as absconders and their names have not been cancelled. The Munsarim says that he did report their deaths, but admits he did not cancel their names in the register. The other three have each 22 bigas with *patas* and have done well. Two of them now paying rent. They all appear to be really settling down.

32. *Karod*.—Three Marwaras are at this village, of whom one not formerly registered has now been brought on the list. He of course has no land and has yet to be settled. Of the other two, one has 32 bigas which he has cultivated and is doing well. The other Dewa, son of Ram Kishan, has no land and had been an absconder since 1893. He returned in August 1895, gave himself up and now has to be settled.

33. *Bir*.—At this village the register showed seven men, Marwaras and Kheraras. Of these one, Sukh Dewa, son of Kushal, died in August 1895, leaving six names, and now one new entry has been made, *viz.*, Bhawana, son of Unkar, leaving a total of 7 men who were all present. One, Thana, son of Khushhal, is a dwarf, and being unable to cultivate has lived by begging. He is now to be given a small portion of land which will be cultivated for him by his brothers. The land of Sukh Dewa is to be made over to his minor son Behra, whose name is to be entered in the register, thus shewing 8 Moghias at this village. With the exception of the new entry, all have 20 to 22 bigas each and have done well. They have no complaints and are not complained of.

34. *Kattanda*.—One Marwara was shewn as at this village, Chatra, son of Maghi. He was present and has in all over 30 bigas of land, of which some is rented on his own account. He has done very well. His son Rama is now to be brought on the register and to be arranged for.

Taylor." In a short time she returned, saying, "How truly fortunate we are; Colonel Fox has just entered the shop, and, being informed you are here, has solicited permission to keep you company until I return from my solicitor's; you cannot refuse the request;" and then, without waiting a reply, she left the room. The pretended Colonel Fox entered; he professed eternal love and unalterable constancy; and, within one hour, this lovely, but most unfortunate, female was added to the infamously swelled list of the prince's debaucheries and cruel seductions. The younger sister still lives, — a melancholy proof of outraged and insulted honour.

We have given this detail to satisfy the scrupulous portion of society that the prince merited a thousandfold more exposure and execration than he ever received.

At this period Mr. Whitbread was very pressing with the Princess of Wales, advising her to make a tour upon the Continent, in order to divert her mind from the provocations she was so frequently called upon to endure. Upon one occasion, he urged the subject with considerable warmth, and his great earnestness surprised her Royal Highness. With her usual readiness, she said: "I feel sure Mr. Whitbread does not intend anything disagreeable in these remarks; but, sir, are you aware that Mr. Canning has been pressing the same opinion upon my notice? and I do not

both complain that the Patel Lachhman persecutes them. Gulab says Lachhman will not allow labourers to work on his land, and has beaten him, and Gaba says that Lachhman only allows him to use 8 bigas of his ground, and keeps the rest for himself. The part remaining is bad, as it has a *nala* in it and the water cuts up the ground, carries away the seed, &c. The Munsarim has been directed to report on this, and the complaint in general should be inquired into. The fourth man, Khushhal, being old and unable to cultivate, has no land.

42. *Bakhigarh*.—Twelve Marwaras and one Kherara were shown as registered here. Of these one, Maya Ram, died in April 1894; the remaining twelve are all present except Dewa, son of Chaina, who is in Dhar jail for theft. The six months for which this man was under trial might be included in his sentence. Two new entries have now been ordered, bringing the total of men registered to thirteen, of whom twelve are present. One Natlia, son of Moti, who bolted out of Multan jail and gave himself up in September last at Patgara, was ordered by the officiating Political Agent to be pardoned and settled down here.

43. Lachhman, son of Hira, is the head of these Moghias, and he arranges seed advances, &c., for all. He now complains that one of the others having failed to pay up in time, one of his own oxen has been seized and confiscated. I spoke about this to the Thakur of Bakhigarh, and told him that if cattle by which the Moghias are meant to till their land be confiscated the men cannot be expected to progress with their cultivation. Moreover, most of these men are doing well, and the amount due would be paid up shortly, and the rules lay down that Moghias are not to be treated too strictly. I hope that this matter will be fully inquired into and the man's ox restored. If this is done, he says that he is certain he can in time pay up for the default. The Munsarim informs me that he considers Lachhman quite to be trusted, as he has always conducted these arrangements and has not failed to pay.

Nine of these Moghias have 22 bigas of *munfi* land a piece. The land formerly belonging to Maya Ram, who is now dead, has been made over to his son, an infant, and is cultivated by the widow with hired labour. The two new entries have no land and have to be settled and given land, as also have Natha, son of Moti, mentioned above, and Nanda, son of Gaja, who, though registered, has never been given any land. Uda, son of Bana, is old and unfit to cultivate himself, but wishes for ten bigas, which he will get cultivated by labour and so provide for himself.

Bakhigarh.—*Patras* have been granted, and in most cases the land seems good and the men appear to be doing well, but a general complaint was made, for the second time, that the official who is deputed to take roll-calls misuses his position and is continually badgering and abusing the Moghias. The Munsarim has been directed to look into this matter.

44. *Pipalia*.—Seventy-eight Marwaras are shown in the register as at this village, and three new entries have now been ordered. One Bhira, son of Salo, however, died in February 1895, and of the new entries one, Sawai, son of Pema, is in Ujjain jail for eleven years. The other two are present, and are to be arranged for. Five men have 22 bigas of land a piece, and of these, three are now paying rent. Each of them has two oxen. One man is a labourer, and does not wish for land as he is lame.

The roll-call is taken by the Havildar of the village, who, however, has no register of the men.

Patras have been granted.

45. *Pachkhawassa*.—Four Moghias are registered as at this village, but of these Chanda, son of Pitha, having died in May 1894, his name has been struck off, and his land, 22 bigas, has been transferred to his son's name. The child is an infant, and his mother cultivates the land by labourers, and pays rent. She has three oxen, and has been granted a *pata*. Of the remaining three men, all are present, two have 22 bigas of land each, have *patras* and pay rent. Nanda, son of Khuman, has only one ox, and asks for another which should be given him. The third man has only eleven bighas of land for which he has a *pata*, and pays rent. He does not wish for more land.



men only have land. They have 20 bigas each, one of them also having 30 bigas of *chawkidari* which he cultivates. Orders have been issued to procure further information regarding the men said to be in jail and for the proper settlement of the others.

54. *Kutola*.—Three Marwaras are registered at this village, all of whom were present. Two of them were found by Inspector Abad Khan, who measured their fields to have 16 bigas each for which they are now paying Rs. 20 rent. Both are shown as having 20 bigas. The third man has no land and has lived by labour. He asks for 10 bigas which he will get cultivated, as he is unfit to cultivate himself. This was ordered to be given him. No *putas* have been given. This should also be done.

55. *Semalia*.—One Marwara, Surja, son of Nola, is entered at this village, but he absconded from the Multan jail in January 1890, and there is no clue to his whereabouts.

56. *Chengara*.—Twelve Marwaras and Kheraras are registered at this village. One new entry has now been ordered, and the name of Lala, son of Pema, who died in January 1895, has been cancelled, leaving again a total of 12. Of these, 8 are present, 1 is in Dhar jail for 10 years for murder, and 3 are absconders. Uma, son of Lala, has 16 bigas for which he has no *puta*, though he has had the land for 10 years. He also rents 20 more bigas on his own account and is doing well. Rupla, son of Lala, has 16 bigas and no *puta*, though he has had the land for 3 years. He rents also 8 bigas at Rs. 12. He pays Rs. 25 rent for his 16 bigas, and says that he has paid it since the land was given him. Gulaba, son of Lala, has 16 bigas which he says is short in measurement.

Dewa, son of Karta, who is in Dhar jail, has 20 bigas according to the register, but on measurement by the Inspector was found to have only 16 bigas. Dewa's wife cultivates the land. Sheoji, son of Bairam, has 16 bigas for which he pays Rs. 27 as for 20 bigas. He has also other land on rent and does well, but has no *puta*. Kasha, son of Bairam, has land which we found on measurement by Inspector Abad Khan to be 14 bigas 16 biswas though he pays Rs. 20 rent as if for 20 bigas. He has had the land for 10 years, but has no *puta*. Ganga Ram, son of Pura, has 16 bigas but no *puta*. He pays rent for 20 bigas. Nanda, son of Shewa, and Rupa, son of Radma, have 16 bigas a piece but no *putas*. They pay rent for 20 bigas.

57. Great complaints were made as to the grant of leave tickets, which all say are only got after great difficulty. Also all complain that the rents are taken *before* the crops are cut, and, if not paid up at once, a *sawar* is sent to them and they have to pay *rozina* for him.

58. I have given full particulars of this village as it is typical of the state of affairs in Multan. *Putas* are not given, rent is taken more than is due, leave tickets are not granted, and the Moghias, some of whom have shown that they really do intend to become cultivators, are harassed rather than encouraged to cultivate.

59. *Dholana*.—Six Marwaras were registered at this village, of whom one, Sheoji, son of Bhan Mal, died on the 13th August 1895, and his name has been cancelled. Two new entries have been ordered, making a total of 7.

The men of this village are well off for land, and are apparently doing well, but here again there are great complaints as to the granting of leave tickets and the levying of *rozina* when a state *sawar* or other official arrives.

60. *Kharonda*.—Three Marwaras are registered at this village and were present. Each has 20 bigas of land and appears to be doing well, but no *putas* have been granted, and complaints as to *rozina* are made here also.

61. *Shalad Sanjar*.—5 Marwaras are registered at this village and are all present. All had 20 bigas given them, but all, with one exception, after cultivating for 2 years gave it up as they say the land given was bad and useless. Jivan, son of Niba, has kept his 20 bigas and cultivates it, but says he has had to pay Rs. 25 rent since he was given the land. All complain that they cannot

This was the longest interview which was to fall to the lot of these high-spirited and generous-minded personages. Alas! their destiny might have been portrayed by the pen of cruelty, and traced in characters of blood! At parting, the princess most tenderly embraced her mother, and that parent for the moment forgot all her sorrows. But what was her agitation, when her only hope was saying, "Farewell!" Agonising — beyond all expression — agonising! We must sympathise with such sorrows, and admit the propriety of the remark of the Princess of Wales at this separation, "My life has already been too long, since it has been one continued scene of misfortune."

The prince regent now paid a visit to the Duke of Rutland, for the avowed purpose of standing sponsor to the young marquis, the duke's son and heir. The preparations for the reception and accommodation of his Royal Highness were upon the most magnificent scale, which, we are sorry to relate, were little else than thrown away. In the evening, the sparkling goblet was so freely emptied by the royal guest, that he was obliged to be carried to the chamber prepared for him. Do not imagine, gentle reader, that we are disposed to dwell ill-naturedly on the mischances of this luckless night; but the prince was unfortunate, and committed such sins and transgressions in this ducal apartment, and in the bed prepared for him, that, at a very early hour, his carriage was ordered,

chankidari and rents 20 bigas more on his own account. He asks for 8 bigas more from the State, but I do not consider that he is a subject for a further free grant as land here is so scarce. The remainder, except Unkar, son of Bhima, who is a cripple and lives on charity, have no land and have to be settled.

68. *Bhat Bannunda*.—Nine Marwaras and Kheraras are registered at this village. Of these, one, Lachhman, son of Guman, had been absent as an absconder since the 8th January 1895, and this fact had not been reported. He gave himself up to me at Jamunia, and, following Mr. Bannerman's example, I have recommended that he be not punished but be settled down. I have also ordered the Inspector to measure him anthropometrically, and to see that he is properly settled. The remaining eight men are all present at the village, all of them were given 20 bigas (by the Darbar *farid*), and, with one exception, all have only cultivated 10 bigas and say the other 10 *bigas* are bad. No *patas* have been given. These men appear to be an idle and discontented lot, and strict measures should be taken to make them cultivate properly.

69. *Cham*.—One Kherara, Kasha, son of Kishna, lives at this village and was present. He has no land and lives by labour. He has lived here for sometime, but is registered at Gopalikhen, and no correction has been made. His brother Gulab is now brought on the list. Both of these men have to be provided with land, etc.

70. *Ghimunda*.—The Moghis of this village were inspected at Kanun, and the result showed such disorder that I visited the village and had for some of the land measured before me. As this was found to be short of the amount entered in the register, I ordered the Inspector to measure the land of each Moghi, in presence of the Kachhi Baroda and Dhar Motamids. This was done on the 29th November with the results I show below.

Fourteen Marwaras and Kheraras were registered as at this village. Of these, Bhawan, son of Moti, died in April 1893, and his name had not been cancelled. Alana, son of Bhawan, has absconded since the 8th July 1894, and yet was shown as present, and Rama, son of Natha, had been for the last 2 months in Pipha, and no action had been taken. Two new entries have been ordered, making the total now registered fifteen. The state of this village is so bad that I will give a full account of each man.

Umeda, son of Bakhta, is shown as having 25 bigas in the register and on his *puta*, 20 bigas 1 biswa, for which he pays Rs. 25-1-0. He has really only 14 bigas 2 biswas. He states also that rent was excused for only 2 years. Ganga Ram, son of Hira, whose *puta* shows him to have 17 bigas 9 biswas for which he pays Rs. 21-13 per annum, has only 14 bigas 11 biswas. Shimbhu, son of Hira, whose *puta* shows him as having 23 bigas 2 biswas for which he pays Rs. 25 for 20 bigas and Rs. 4-10-6 for 3 bigas per annum, has actually only 13 bigas 12 biswas. Chhina, son of Pura, has a *puta* showing 13 bigas 9 biswas for which he pays Rs. 16-13-0 per annum, but he has actually 12 bigas 10 biswas. He has also paid up in part for his cattle, and has been given no receipt. Moti, son of Daula, has a *puta* showing 21 bigas 8 biswas for which he pays Rs. 26-12-0 per annum, while he really has 18 bigas 12 biswas. Alana, son of Moti, has a *puta* showing 6 bigas 2 biswas for which he pays Rs. 7-10-0 per annum, but he has only 3 bigas 18 biswas. Kana, son of Dhokal, is shown in the register as having 24 bigas. He has been in jail, and when he was released the land was not given back to him. Hira, son of Jivan, has no land, but lives by labour. Gulab, son of Natha, is shown as living here and having 24 bigas. He lives in Sheogarth, and has not cultivated his land at all. This was not reported. Rama, son of Natha, entered as present was absent and lives in Pipha. This was not reported. He has no land. Rupa, son of Nanda, entered as living here has lived in Sheogarth since one year. He has land, but the fact was not reported. Kisa, son of Gulab, lives by labour and is now registered. Kisha, son of Moti, lives by labour and is now registered. Lala, son of Nanda, who is entered as 18 years age, is said to be only 11 years old. He lives in Pipha, and the Motamid knew nothing about it.

and his Royal Highness was on the road to London. The domestics at Belvoir Castle were left to relate this very disagreeable incident, and testify that the means required for the purification of their master's premises were of no common quality!

However facetiously we may have spoken of this "untoward occurrence," yet we recoil with disgust and indignation from such scenes. How revolting is the reflection that this was the prince invested with kingly authority, and to whom so many millions of intelligent beings were looking for the redress of their grievances, and the amelioration of their many miseries!

The king's indisposition increased in the early part of this year, and the overbearing tyranny of the queen consequently knew no bounds. In May, she addressed several notes to the Princess of Wales to forbid her appearance at the drawing-room, to which her Royal Highness replied very spiritedly. Some of these letters were afterward published, but several were suppressed. It was at this time that the prince expressed his unalterable determination "never again to meet the princess, either in public or private," and the queen was the person who communicated his Royal Highness's unmanly vow to the princess.

About three weeks after this announcement, some illustrious foreigners, who were formerly intimate with the family of the princess, paid her

The total result of the inspection may be seen by the following:—

| Registered before inspection. | 58 | 41 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
|-------------------------------|----|----|---|------------|-------|----------|
| Now present. | | | | Absconded. | Dead. | In jail. |
| Absent ill, &c. | | | | | | |

new registered 25; deducting deaths grand total 80. Of these, the 25 new entries are all labourers, 16 old registered men are labourers and 39 are cultivators, and as 6 are absconders and 1 is in jail, we have only 32 cultivators present.

76. The inspection shows, I think, that Kachi Baroda has made a very poor settlement of its Moghias, and that in fact it is by far the worst in this respect of the states of the Bhopawar Agency.

77. *General.*—The result of the inspection may be briefly summed up as follows: Dhar has settled its Moghias very well, Bakhtgarh well, Multan indifferently and Kachi Baroda badly.

Of Dhar and Bakhtgarh I need not treat further, but the question now is what is to be done to improve matters in Multan and Kachi Baroda. Both Dharas raise great objections to every new entry, and plead that their States are so small that they have no further land with which to supply Moghias; and as it is clear that they have failed to settle properly the Moghias registered before this inspection, it seems impossible that they can settle the further number now entered on the registers as fit to cultivate and receive land.

I know of no better suggestion to make than that already proposed by Mr. Bannerman, when Officiating Political Agent, *viz.*, that the Maharaja of Dhar be asked to take over the surplus Moghias of Multan and Kachi Baroda, who are after all his subjects, and to colonize them in some of the waste parts of his territory, which would thereby become good cultivated land, the Dharas of Multan and Kachi Baroda contributing towards the cost of removal of the Moghias, who should then belong to Dhar and pay revenue to that State, being enrolled in its register and placed under the control of its Motamid. Of course this arrangement is possible only if the Dhar Dabar agrees, but I am given to understand that it wishes to populate land which is at present uninhabited and promises well if cultivated. If this is so, the Dhar Dabar can by this means effect their purpose, while Kachi Baroda and Multan will be relieved.

78. As regards means for the better supervision of the Moghias in Multan and Kachi Baroda, I would suggest that in place of their respective underpaid and practically useless Motamids, they be advised to join forces and engage one responsible man, or, in default of this, with the sanction of the Dhar Dabar, each should subscribe to raise the pay of the Dhar Motamid and put their Moghias under him; as this officer has shown from his management of the Dhar Moghias that he is capable and efficient.

79. As regards the punishment of Moghias for offences under the Rules for their control, I would advise much freer recourse to whipping. This punishment inflicted for absence without leave or absconding, would, I am persuaded, have much greater effect than imprisonment; more especially if carried out before the relations and fellow-villagers of the accused. Moreover, I consider that this punishment should be inflicted in cases where Moghias, through a dislike to labour, wantonly allow their land to lie fallow and thereby cause loss of revenue to the State which has been made to supply them with land which would otherwise have been tilled by an ordinary cultivator. At present the Moghia, in general, thinks himself a *persona grata* to Government, and considers that as long as he is given land so that he may cultivate, if he likes, he has no duty to the State.

80. I would recommend the same punishment in the following cases:—

(1) When a Moghia who cannot be given land in his original village owing to the absolute lack of land, is told to take land in another village and refuses to do so clamouring for land in the first village.

(2) When having enjoyed *munaf* land for 3 years, a Moghia finds that next year he will have to pay rent, and so willfully ceases to cultivate and

In June the allied sovereigns arrived in London, and fêtes and festivals followed in close succession. New honours were conferred upon several persons who had been leaders in the late war. Lord Wellington was created Marquis of Douro and Duke of Wellington. To support this new dignity four hundred thousand pounds were granted to him by the boroughmongering majority.

In consequence of the queen's edict, the Princess of Wales was excluded from the drawing-rooms, held in honour of the illustrious guests, and this extra piece of persecuting malice sufficiently attested the littleness of the minds of her too powerful enemies.

Under these trying circumstances, Mr. Canning and Mr. Whitbread again urged their advice, that it would be better for all parties if the princess absented herself for a period, as the queen was so severe to the Princess Charlotte, in consequence of her regard for her mother. This consideration was enough for the fond parent. "Yes," said her Royal Highness, "for the sake of my child I will leave England; I feel assured that my afflicted father-in-law, the king, cannot long survive; he is failing very gradually. But the crisis may be sudden; in that case, you know my situation, and what has been refused to the Princess of Wales cannot, I presume, be refused to the Queen of England. In making this reference, I merely and only mean, that I have hitherto been treated with the most unmerited severity and the greatest in-

One Pura, son of Nanda, Moghia, gave information of a case committed about 20 months before in Jhalawar at a village called Deoghar, and stated that he could get this worked as the property stolen was in the Tarana Pargana, Indore. He was sent out to bring further information. One Roshan reported 3 dakaiti cases, and was sent out to get information about the property. Two cases of dakaiti, said to have been committed by Sansis, were also reported.

85. A woman, Musamat Bhawani, widow of Hirra, Moghia, also gave information concerning the Gatha cases in Guna committed by Lakha and Moti Jamadars of Bhuana's fame. She made a statement corroborating the confessions already recorded concerning this case, and said she could procure the arrest of one Bherra, who was in the case, and the recovery of some of the property. Action is being taken. She also made a statement regarding the Nipania case and named men who are wanted for it, and it is hoped that they may, before long, be arrested.

86. *Jails*.—I visited the jails of Badnawar (more a lock-up than a jail) and Multan, but in neither of them was any information forthcoming.

87. *Cattle*.—As the bullocks supplied by the State to Moghias are very often reported as strayed, stolen, or dead, when really the Moghia has sold them, I would suggest that a brand should be decided on and used on every bullock supplied to a Moghia, so that he may not be able to sell it, without detection.

88. Vernacular statements of matters requiring attention from the Darbar will also be sent to your office with the request that they may be forwarded to the Darbars concerned with directions to remedy defects, &c.

89. I am directed to ask that you will kindly forward this report after perusal to the Agent to Governor-General in Central India, who should be requested to transmit it to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. 1383, dated Indore, the 9th May 1896.
From—The Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, Central India,
To—The General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following report on my inspection of Moghias in the Bhopal Agency. This report was given in to the Political Agent at Bhopal as the Moghias of each place were inspected, and his orders were passed on each point at once and the various Darbars informed.

I entered the Bhopal Agency on the 27th January 1896, at Shahjahanpur, and on the 29th reached Talen, where the Political Agent arrived on the following day.

Rajgarh.—I inspected the Rajgarh Moghias of the Banni and Bodanpur colonies, and found 202 per guns on the register. Of these, 102 were present (63 at Banni and 39 at Bodanpur), 27 are absconders, 32 are in jail, 3 are informers in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department or Police, 8 have died, 20 have been absent over 20 years, and 10 have been settled elsewhere (these last 38 names have now been cancelled), and eight new names have been registered, leaving a present total of registered names 172.

Sixty-eight per cent. were present as against 39 per cent. at last year's inspection, an improvement which shows that the colonization of these Moghias is having good effect.

The Princess of Wales at length requested leave of the ministers to go abroad. This was very readily granted, and, after some arrangements for correspondence, her Royal Highness prepared to depart. A very short interview was permitted with the child of her hopes and affections, while even that was attended by the ladies in waiting. They separated then, — to meet no more in this world.

It was during this affecting interview that her Royal Highness committed some letters of importance to the care of her noble-minded daughter; and, as it appeared impossible for any private conversation to pass between them, a letter accompanied the others, addressed to the Princess Charlotte by her afflicted mother, of which the following is a transcript:

Copy of a Letter to my dear Charlotte, Princess of Wales.

“1814, June 7th.

“MY DEAREST CHILD: — I deposit to your keeping a small parcel of letters for my much-esteemed friend, Lady ———. I well know her generous disposition will cause her to endure a vast load of sorrow on my account, and, from these documents, the nation may one day be bold. I must tell you, my dearest child, that in conformity to my father and mother's opinion, I became the wife (so called) of your father. Well

to complete the number necessary to enable all Moghias to cultivate. I notice that men appear to have been allowed to move about from one village to another very much as they please. This points to laxity on the part of the Munsarim, who is on sick leave.

The Darbar has been liberal in seed and food grain advances, and has had a certain amount returned. In fact, I think that in some cases too much liberality has been shown in this matter, and has encouraged the Moghias to be lazy and cultivate only what they could without exerting themselves, trusting to help from the State, if they did not get enough produce to maintain themselves.

At present, however, the rain having failed, crops have been bad, and further advances will be required, but should only be given when absolutely necessary. All cattle should be branded with a distinguishing mark when made over to Moghias.

The State has declared its intention of settling all the Moghias in two or three villages, and so of colonizing them and arranging for strict supervision. This plan, when carried out, should give good results, the only regrettable fact being that one settlement has just been made last year. Another made now will be expensive to the State, but should repay itself sooner than the older system of having men scattered in several villages.

Land has been liberally given so far, and the Moghias appear well treated. On the 9th February 1896, the Political Agent and I returned to Rajgarh, and thence went to Biora and Satalia (here there are now no Moghias, the two previously registered having absconded), and on 13th February we proceeded to Maksudangarh where I inspected the Moghias of that State.

Maksudangarh.—The inspection of the Maksudangarh Moghias colonized in May 1893 at Kolaras about two miles from head-quarters, showed the following results:—

| Registered. | Present. | Absconded. | Jail. | Dead. | Absconders of ten years. | Newly registered. |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 75 | 36 | 26 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Cancelled. | | | | | | |

Subtracting the number of names cancelled, we now have a total of 65 men registered, of whom little more than half are present.

Of the 26 entered as absconded, 9 men are said to be dead or settled in other places, and if these statements prove true on enquiry their names also will be cancelled. The settlement at present has not a decent house in it. Twig huts are all the Moghias have run up. The State should be asked to provide wood and to give the Munsarim orders to see that the Moghias build themselves proper houses. On being asked why they had not done so, they told me they were continually expecting to be moved, and so did not think it worth while to build. I informed them there was no intention to move them, and that they should build themselves good houses.

The men are Kheraras and Marwaras, and the two *gots* do not get on, so when the village is being built properly, one side should be given to each, a house being built between for the police post and the Munsarim, who should live here and not in Maksudangarh.

507 bigas and 5 biswas of land have been given, and 273 bighas more are required to complete the amount due; 63 head and cattle have been given, and 7 more are required. The land given appears to me very good, and arrangements are being made to exchange some of the outlying lots for pieces near at hand which are at present cultivated by ordinary cultivators. When this is done, all the Moghia land will be massed together. The wells at present on the Moghias' land, 4 in number, all require to be made deeper, as in seasons like the present when rain is deficient the crops suffer. The Moghias here are so far decidedly lazy, and have not made as much of their land as they ought to have done.

The Munsarim Fazl Hussain, who has been employed for four years, only gets Rs. 14 Bhopali per mensem, which is very small pay for the responsible work he has to do.

The Kamdar in his report dated the 8th April 1896, received through the Political Agent in Bhopal, informs me that 229 bigas and 18 biswas more of land have been now given. As ordered 7 bullocks have also been supplied. The Moghias say that they have sufficient land. The Munsum has been ordered to see that they cultivate the land given to them, his pay also has been increased to Rs. 15 British coin, and he is now living at Kolaras as ordered. The building for the police post is under construction, and one *Banda* (granary) for keeping food and seed advances is also being built. The Moghias have been told to build their houses with mud-walls and the two *gots* of Moghia have been ordered to build separately.

Sironj.—From here I had intended to proceed to Sironj, but as the Political Agent thought scarcity was to be feared there, he requested me not to enter the State. Consequently I called the Motamid to Maksumdangarh, but he did not turn up. I, however, saw the Naib Nazim who he told me that the Moghias had done more cultivation than in the previous year, and that though the wheat crop had failed, the *cliuma* crop had been very good, and they would not suffer from scarcity. Mr. Hankin last year reported very favourably on these Moghias from scarcity. Mr. Hankin last year reported very favourably on these Moghias who appear to have improved.

On the 14th February we returned to Bhaora, visiting on the road the village of Dhanakheri where a dakaiti had occurred two nights before, and a Banjara and his wife had been badly burnt and looted. Enquiry soon brought out that no strange gang of dakaitis had committed the crime, and eventually I ordered the arrest of the *patal* and several of the villagers who were the culprits, and they were *chained* to the Darbar. The result of the trial has not yet been received.

Narsinghgarh.—On the 16th February my camp was at Barodia, a *jagir* village of the Narsinghgarh State, and on 19th and 20th at Korwar where the Moghias were inspected, with following results:—

Moghias are settled at Barodia (*jagir*), Mughalkheri (*khasa*), Gilakheri (*jagir*), Huiakheri (*khasa*), Korwar (*khasa*), Jharla, and Sultania (*khasa*).

The inspection shows that there are now registered 126, of whom are present 86, in jail 10, absconded 28, on leave 1, dead 1. Sultania is a colony far from these parts, but its state is so much better than that of these settlements, that I think it had better be left as it is, the matters I have noted separately being attended to.

Barodia has 19 men registered, of whom 16 are present, 1 is in jail, and 2 are absconders. This village has been in the *jagir* of Chohanani Rani since last 8 years. The Moghias have been here 40 years. 124 bigas of land have been given, while 350 are required, *i.e.*, a balance of 226 bigas is still to be given. Four bullocks are required, and 24 only have been given. The Moghias will want food and grain advances this year again, but they say they do not wish to take any useless land and cattle are given, as they will merely get further into debt with less prospect of repaying advances. Houses have not been erected as the Moghias have always been expecting to be moved. They merely have little huts. Such ground as has been given is good, but unless more is added the settlement will not be completed.

Mughalkheri.—A *khasa* village with 18 men registered, all of whom were present. Two men are not to get land, one being old, and one being allowed to live with a relation. 330 bigas are required, of which 282 have been given. 32 bullocks are required, and 30 have been given. Wood is wanted for house building, and the remainder of the land due should be given.

Halkheri.—A *khasa* village in which all the Moghias of Dhanakheri village have lately been settled, as the latter is a *jagir* of the Thakur of Bhatkhera where arrangements were so bad and orders so willfully disobeyed, that the Darbar ordered the men to be removed. This was done in June 1895. Eleven men are registered, of whom 9 are present, 1 has absconded, and 1 is on leave which he has overstayed. 230 bigas of land are required, and 130 only has been given.

as yet. Some of this is said to be bad. 70 bigas only have been cultivated, and this was done by the Darbar as compensation for loss by removal, so that the Moghias themselves have cultivated nothing. Twenty bullocks are required. Nineteen were given, of which 16 have been returned as unfit for work, and the Darbar has taken them back; therefore 17 have still to be given. Houses were started, but after good walls were built the roofs have been made only of leaf thatch. This is due to late Raja's death. Wells are wanted for drinking water.

Kurawar (khasa).—19 men are registered, of whom 14 were present, 3 in jail, 2 absconded. 270 bigas of land are required, and only 143 have been given. 28 bullocks are necessary, and 18 have been given as yet. The jamadar wants help to dig his well deeper; this should be given as he is a good cultivator. Houses are fairly good, but wood is required for good roofs.

Gilakheri.—A jagir village of the Rathori Rani and the worst settlement in the State. Nine men are registered, of whom 8 are present and one has absconded. 130 bigas are required, of which only 74 have been given. Eight bullocks have been given, and 4 more are required. Moghias have been here about 40 years.

Jharla.—One man is now registered and present, but is unable to cultivate owing to a crippled arm. He has a grant of Rs. 40 per annum from the Darbar. One has died, and his name has been cancelled.

I am informed that since the Moghias have been located at Mugghalkheri the other residents have all left. If this is the case, there should be lots of land available, and I think the State would do well to make a colony there, and put the men from jagir villages into it as the jagirdars appear to take no heed whatever of Darbar orders and make no attempt to settle Moghias properly.

On the 20th February 1896, I visited Mugghalkheri and Halkheri villages, and inspected the land and houses of the Moghias. At Mugghalkheri all the land is good, and crops have been very fair. The houses are fair with two exceptions, for which wood should be given.

As noted above, many of the ordinary cultivators have left this village, where the Moghias were located. Here and there are now about 400 bigas of excellent land lying waste. I would suggest that the Darbar should collect the men from the jagir villages, Barodia and Gilakheri, who have not yet been given their full amount of land, and should settle them also at this place when all the land could be taken up.

At Halkheri I found the settlement building houses. The Moghia houses are about 200 yards from the rest of the village, and good houses are being slowly built at present. The Moghias are all living in very tumble-down huts, and care should be taken to complete the good houses before next rains.

Land here has not been allotted yet. Seven bigas of land, all in one lot, were cultivated by the Darbar for the Moghias in place of the land they left at Dhanakheri, and a good crop of *channa* will shortly be gathered from it, and be divided amongst all the men. A well is urgently required near the settlement for drinking purposes, at present they have no water near. There is an unused well belonging to the Patel quite handy, but it would require repairs, and the Patel when asked said he would repair it only for his own use. The Mun-sarim would be better located if he lived at Kurawar. The present Political Agent in Bhopal has said that as the succession is not yet settled, nothing can yet be done. As soon as possible after that my suggestions are to be taken in hand.

From Kurawar I proceeded with the Political Agent to Bhopal, *vid Debi-pura*, Kachnarra, Bairasia and Harakhera, and as owing to the Holi it was impossible to collect the Moghias of Raisen, Basoda and Pithari, I had to give up that portion of my programme, and on the 26th February proceeded to Sihor, remaining there till the 29th, and recording the preliminary statements of Mohi-

forbidden ever to ask for the settlement again, but to wait the royal pleasure. His impatient creditors, in the interim, arrest him; he is carried to a prison, and, in the agony of his soul, commits suicide. Many a wife and family of children have thus been reduced to a workhouse, and the greater number of them afterward thrown upon the town. But — these are some of the privileges of royalty!

The reminiscences of the queen were sometimes rather painful; and, shortly after she had driven her daughter-in-law from the country, symptoms of melancholy were observed. Her physicians, therefore, recommended a change of air; and, in order to amuse her Majesty, it was proposed that she should repair to Brighton for a short time, accompanied by the princesses.

The Princess Charlotte, after the departure of her much-beloved mother, appeared very unhappy, and, from that time, saw her father and grandmother as seldom as possible. They well knew she was favourable to her mother's cause, in opposition to theirs, not only from the very great affection which she naturally felt for her mother, but also from the numberless proofs she had observed of the honourable motives by which the conduct of the Princess of Wales had been influenced. To these might be added the opinion of the virtuous part of the nation upon the subject, and the very great respect at all times paid to her

CHAPTER XIV.

An Unpleasant Situation — A Hopeful Son Goes Wrong Matrimonially — A Grant Debated — Whitbread's Suicide — The Birth of Tory Aristocracy — Another Royal Marriage — English Generosity — Charlotte and Leopold — "The Augsburg Gazettes" — Distressing State of the Country — Death of Richard Brinsley Sheridan — His Relations to the Prince — The Rejuvenation of Mrs. Fitzherbert — Plots against Princess Charlotte — A Hanoverian Baron as a Spy — He Is Challenged to a Duel — A Footman's Confession — Preparations — Another Plot — Popularity of Princess Charlotte — Situation of the Nation.



THE year 1815 commenced under numerous public and private difficulties. The regent found himself in a very unpleasant situation, being under a necessity of increasing the number of the various orders of knighthood in order to preserve himself a sufficiency of adherents. A strange concatenation of events had also placed the rest of the royal family in an uneasy position. The Duke of Kent, some considerable time before, entered into a positive engagement with a foreign princess by solemnly promising her marriage; yet, upon requesting his mother's approbation of the choice he had made, how great was his surprise and indignation to find that she would not listen to it. But, hastily

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Suzano | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 16 | 11 | 14 | 10 |
| Pipeda .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 55 | 31 | 42 |
| Mandoe .. | .. | .. | 226 | 4 | 4 | 231 | 3 | .. | .. | 24 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201 | 211 | 159 | 119 |
| Manera .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 25 | 11 | 11 |
| Manpura | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Jawa Dabbar | .. | .. | 132 | 6 | .. | 131 | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 122 | 129 | 99 | 46 |
| Nimach .. | .. | .. | 148 | 2 | 2 | 152 | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 142 | 157 | 133 | 125 |
| Shajahnagar | .. | .. | 147 | 3 | 1 | 151 | 4 | 3 | .. | 24 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 | 100 | 58 | 49 |
| Awad .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| Bowas (Gadai Branch) | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 11 | 17 | 13 |
| Do (Jaido do) | .. | .. | 14 | 3 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 9 | 15 | 6 |
| <i>Jaipur Agency</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malwa (Do) | .. | .. | 19 | 2 | 1 | 92 | 2 | .. | .. | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 10 | 65 | 39 |
| Malwa (Do) | .. | .. | 10 | 2 | 3 | 92 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 20 | 49 | 43 |
| Malwa (Do) | .. | .. | 79 | .. | .. | 79 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 70 | 45 | 60 |
| Malwa (Do) | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 1 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 52 | 26 | 41 |
| <i>Malwa (Do)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malwa (Do) | .. | .. | 31 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 1 | .. | .. | 161 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 160 | 200 | 204 | 127 |
| Malwa (Do) | .. | .. | 111 | .. | .. | 111 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 111 | 122 | 122 | 70 |
| Malwa (Do) | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 1 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 21 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 11 | 21 | 100 |
| Malwa (Do) | .. | .. | 222 | .. | .. | 222 | .. | .. | .. | 419 | 121 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |

| Agency. | State, Province or Territory, where beggars are settled. | CENTRAL INDIA (INDORE)— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---------|--|---------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| | | <i>Brought forward</i> | ... | 2,456 | 115 | 44 | 2,617 | 79 | ... | 449 | 153 | 697 | 2,033 | 2,232 | 1,672 | 1,457 | |
| | | <i>Blagol Agency—contd.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Kurwai ... | ... | 61 | 4 | 5 | 70 | 2 | ... | 12 | 4 | 19 | 52 | 62 | 60 | 37 | |
| | | Sutaha ... | ... | 6 | .. | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | |
| | | Sironj ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | 33 | 1 | ... | 11 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 32 | 40 | 24 | |
| | | Narsingarh ... | ... | 117 | 4 | 1 | 122 | ... | ... | 23 | 7 | 30 | 92 | 160 | 68 | 51 | |
| | | <i>Guna Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Raghogarh State ... | ... | 27 | 1 | ... | 28 | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | 10 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| | | Total | ... | 2,704 | 124 | 51 | 2,879 | 85 | 3 | 509 | 168 | 765 | 2,114 | 2,543 | 2,047 | 1,576 | |

SIMLA; }
The 17th July 1896.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 30 S. T. & D.—248-9/-—233.

(Sd.) C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakati Department.

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- Perceval, Mr. (as premier), interviews the Princess Charlotte, 211; is assassinated, his life, and services, 215, 216, 217, 218; makes a statement concerning the Perigoux and Co. bonds, 220.

man, — it is his country's boast that he used his energies for her general benefit. He actively and fearlessly investigated the cause and nature of abuses, was the ready advocate of the oppressed, and the liberal friend of all mankind.

The amount required for the service of this year was one hundred and sixteen millions, which was obtained from the heavily taxed people, earned by the sweat of their brow, and consequently by robbing their starving families of comforts.

From such oppressive exactions, the present domineering Tory aristocracy has reared its unblushing and hydra head. It was engendered in deception, brought forth by infamy, nursed by indolence, educated by sovereign power, and has long lived the life of an impostor — daring and hardy. We venture to predict, however, that its reign is drawing to a close; for the eyes of the whole nation are now fixed upon it, and its excrescences are discovered. Yes, the monster has outwitted itself, and from its seat will speedily shoot forth the tree of liberty. May its fruits prove healing to nations! Merit will then be rewarded, industry recompensed, commerce revive, and tranquillity reign in society. Kings will learn to do justice, sanguinary laws will be abolished; and thus the millennium of peace and joy will be established on a basis illustrious and impregnable.

“AUGSBURGH, January 10th.

“The *Gazette* of this city contains the following article, from Vienna, of January 3d: ‘Yesterday was celebrated, in the Cathedral Church of St. Stephen, in the presence of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, the marriage of his brother, Prince Leopold, with the young and beautiful Countess of Cohaky, according to the rites of the Catholic Church.’ ”

. In contemplating this circumstance, every honest man must view the conduct of Leopold with indignation. Example is generally considered preferable to precept, and Leopold embraced this opportunity of showing himself a convert to such doctrine. George the Third committed bigamy; his son George did the same; and the remaining hope of England was destined to be a victim to similar wickedness!

After some formal correspondence, the regent sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, on the 14th of March, to announce the marriage contract of his daughter, the Princess Charlotte, with his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg. Sixty thousand pounds were voted to the illustrious couple annually; and in case of her Royal Highness's demise, fifty thousand pounds per annum were to be paid to the prince for his life. Sixty thousand pounds were also granted for their outfit.

sacrifice of honour he was then making, and the inconstancy of his former sacred vows.

We pass over the time between the marriage and when the Princess Charlotte was declared *enceinte*. This occurred twice; but, after one disappointment, the accouchement was expected with all the ardour of English anticipation.

The princess had generally expressed her opinion, that mankind, in reason, policy, philosophy, and religion, were all of one great family; and hence arose her extreme aversion to the pomp and magnificence of the court. Indeed, the princess showed herself very frequently to the public, and was so free and gracious in her manners that she appeared in a natural English character, far opposed to the German pompous style.

A circumstance of no inferior import occurred at this period, which gave suspicion to the inquiring spirit of the liberal part of the English nation. This was—the return to office of George Canning. By the Tories, the event was regarded as a last resource; by the Whigs, his accession, under royal favour, was considered a token of victory. Each party was positively assured of an undeviating principle in this gentleman's character; but each one had to learn that the opinion was erroneous.

In this year died two individuals who had formerly been the bosom companions of royalty. One of these, Mrs. Jordan, expired on the 5th of July, near Paris, and was buried in the cemetery of St.

avarice were more probably the obstacles in the way ; but it would have better become writers, who pretended to patriotism and independence of character, to have stated unhesitatingly what they did know of the intentions of the royal plotters ; they certainly might have paid a fine, or endured some imprisonment for speaking the truth ; yet he who falters when his country's weal is at stake is unworthy the name of — Briton !

The regent appeared now more determined than ever to procure a divorce from the Princess of Wales, and the means how this might be accomplished were put in active preparation. All the ungenerous and mean expedients hitherto used had been unavailing to produce the desired end. Spies had not succeeded, and a bolder invention had therefore become necessary. At the various courts connected with the "Holy Alliance," the princess had received very little attention ; but in every circle where her Royal Highness appeared, which was uninfluenced by the Crown, she was received rapturously, and treated most respectfully.

Previous to the conclusion of this year, a naval captain was offered ten thousand pounds if he could, by any stratagem, obtain proof of adulterous intercourse between the princess and any person of rank whatever. The personage who made this offer is now alive, and if this statement of simple truth meet his eye, surely the blush of shame will dye his hardened cheek.

imputed to him, the British officer would be satisfied that he had acted hastily. But, in case he was not satisfied, he was further instructed to say that the baron wished the meeting to be in Germany, on the confines of France, instead of Switzerland, and time could not be convenient to him sooner than three weeks, a month, or more, from that time, as he had to go to Hanover to settle his affairs in the interim. The Englishman then related to Count Cantenogh the disclosures that had been made the day before, and submitted to him whether such behaviour did not render his principal unworthy the support of a man of honour, or to be met as a gentleman. The count declared that he could not be the second of such a person; that he must justify himself from this infamous charge, or choose another friend. With this, the count returned to Milan, and a message was soon after delivered to her Royal Highness, from the governor, to say that the Hanoverian baron had received orders to quit the Austrian dominions, which he had accordingly done.

“This curious affair made a considerable noise at the time, which was the beginning of November last, and is, we suppose, the foundation of the stories which have lately been circulated and misrepresented.”

“In the summer of 1815 another wicked secret plot was formed against the princess, the origin of which it is not difficult to guess. The princess

CHAPTER XV.

The Queen Indisposed — Princess Charlotte and the People — The Days of Chivalry Unfortunately Are Past — Power Disguised as Piety — Death of the Princess — The News Spread Abroad — Irritable Remarks — The Waters of Bath — Bulletin of a Last Sickness — Doctor Sims — The Public Journals Demand an Investigation — A Letter Causes Trouble — Medical Criticism — The Queen Grants an Interview — An Interesting Conversation — A Wielder of the Two-edged Sword of Truth.

EARLY in 1817 the queen became indisposed, so much so as to cause alarm amongst her partisans for the issue. It was deemed expedient that the prince regent, who was then at Brighton, should be informed of the circumstance, and the Duke of York set off in the night to convey the intelligence to him. Why a courier could not have been forwarded, we do not pretend to say; but deception and mystery always attended the royal movements. Shortly afterward, however, her Majesty was declared convalescent, and the family were gratified by her recovery, being well assured that her assistance would be of the most essential consequence to the completion of the regent's wishes in the intended divorce.

sooner expressed than it passed into a law; and while revelling at the festive board with their puissant prince, the country was writhing in the most pitiable condition. Even bread and water were not always within the poor man's grasp, and the starved peasantry of Ireland, in open defiance of military power, were living by stealing and eating raw potatoes, to enable them to eke out their most miserable existence. Under this humiliating condition, their rights and liberties were suspended, and it was made "treason and sedition" to murmur or complain.

When the tyrannical King John oppressed his subjects, and endeavoured to usurp despotic power, the barons assembled around him, and, unsheathing their swords, swore, "The laws of England shall not be changed!" But the days of chivalry were past. Lord Castlereagh was now our dictator, and a standing army of one hundred and forty thousand men, to enforce his vile and unconstitutional measures, destroyed even the chance of emancipation. We may add, in the words of our immortal bard, that his lordship was a man,

"Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the devil!"

The galling distresses of the people, at this period of national calamity and misrule, drove them to the commission of violent acts, and the diligence of well-chosen officers and prosecutors, with the par-

they themselves are indulging in the most riotous excesses.

We must now, as honest and fearless historians, record the most cold-blooded and horrible crime that was ever perpetrated in this or any other Christian country.

" 'Tis a strange truth. O monstrous act !
'Twill out, 'twill out ! — I hold my peace, sir ? no :
No, I will speak as liberal as the air ! "

We are almost ready to murmur at Providence for permitting some of the assassins to escape from this world without meeting the punishment they merited. One or two, however, still remain to pollute the earth, and upon whom we yet hope to see justice administered.

Every honest heart was full of bitterness and anguish, when it was announced, "The Princess Charlotte is dead !" The heavy-tolling bell, the silence of the streets, and the mute astonishment of all who met and parted, exhibited signs of unfeigned sorrow. In an unexpected moment, the hopes of this great nation were brought to nought. Her Royal Highness was England's star of promise, — the beacon which it was expected would light the traveller to escape the quicksands of destruction.

On the 5th of November, at nine in the evening, this exemplary princess was safely delivered of a male child, said to be still-born ; and although

delivered to Dr. Sir Richard Croft, announcing the prince regent's offer of thanks for the attention paid to the Princess Charlotte, and assuring the doctor that the prince was fully satisfied with his skill and superior merit; concluding with these words: "As it is the will of Divine Providence, his Royal Highness is in duty bound to submit to the decree—of Heaven."

Prince Leopold was not so hasty in returning his thanks for the attentions of Doctor Croft, though much better able to judge of the matter than the regent; for he was many miles off, and could not personally know anything of the matter.

Notwithstanding the professed deep sorrow and grief of the prince regent, however, we can announce that his Royal Highness did not permit himself to relax in any pursuit of pleasure, except that of openly exhibiting himself; for, on the ensuing evening, we ourselves were not very distant from Carlton House, and can testify to this fact. He and his brother of York were not in very great anguish upon the occasion; they pledged each other in quick succession, until the circumstance which had caused their meeting was entirely forgotten by them. "I drink to the safety of the regent," said the duke, "and I to the safety of York," retorted the prince. These remarks created irritability, and the prince very warmly replied, to an interrogation of his brother, "What

ford, at Sudbury, in Suffolk. The Duke of Clarence was also absent. It is true that the cabinet ministers, whose presence was required by precedent and state necessity, were in waiting; but how far their services could be agreeable or beneficial to a young female in such a situation, we are at a loss to discover. Alas! that parent who ought to have been present, and who would most joyfully have flown on the wings of maternal affection, was denied the privilege. But while the daughter was struggling in the agonies of a cruel death, the mother was a wanderer in a foreign land, and beset with snares laid for her destruction also.

During the pregnancy of the Princess Charlotte, the prince, her husband, was chiefly her companion. Her choice of an accoucheur fell upon Dr. Sir Richard Croft, as he was considered the most able and skilful man in the profession. The ladies in attendance upon her Royal Highness were unfit to render advice or assistance upon any emergency, as neither of them had been a mother. The princess, when in an advanced state of pregnancy, was kept low, and scarcely allowed animal food, or wine, to both of which she had previously been accustomed. Between the fifth and seventh months, her Royal Highness was bled several times, and still kept upon very low diet. Claremont, the place chosen for the eventful period, was sixteen miles from town, and when

The labour of the princess was commenced under extreme debility, and at an early period it appeared very probable that surgical assistance would be finally requisite, yet no provision was made for such assistance. The bulletin of Wednesday morning, eight o'clock, signed by the attending practitioners, was rather doubtfully expressed. The second bulletin, at ten in the evening, was confidently affirmative of the well-doing of the royal patient. Doctor Sims affixed his signature to these bulletins, but he had not seen her Royal Highness since the first pang she had experienced. How this gentleman could allow his name to be thus affixed to a declaration of the truth of which he was totally ignorant, we know not; but it was said, by the time-serving press, "that Doctor Sims being unknown to the princess, his appearance in her chamber might have alarmed her." The folly of this excuse is best exposed by supposing that if, at this trying moment, Doctor Croft had been ill, and unfit to attend the princess, would she have been left to perish for lack of assistance? We think not; for this would have given too plain an idea of the expectations of certain parties. The public papers announced that the letter summoning Doctor Sims to Claremont was written on Tuesday morning, yet he did not arrive until Wednesday morning at three o'clock. It was further stated that the nurse discovered the dreadful change in her

ment, adding that "if they be conscious that they have acquitted themselves well, they will have no objection to an investigation of their conduct, and cannot consider themselves placed in a worse situation than the captain of a king's ship, who, in the event of the loss of his vessel, is obliged to undergo a trial by court martial." To this and similar appeals the ministers promptly replied, "that it was impossible, after the prince regent had been pleased to express his approbation and award his thanks, as it would seem to reflect upon the prince, who alone was endowed with the sovereign power to act in the case." This royal cant phraseology, however, failed to lull suspicion, for the attending circumstances were of a nature too horrible to be buried in oblivion. If all had been correct, why refuse inquiry, particularly when it was solicited by nine-tenths of the nation?

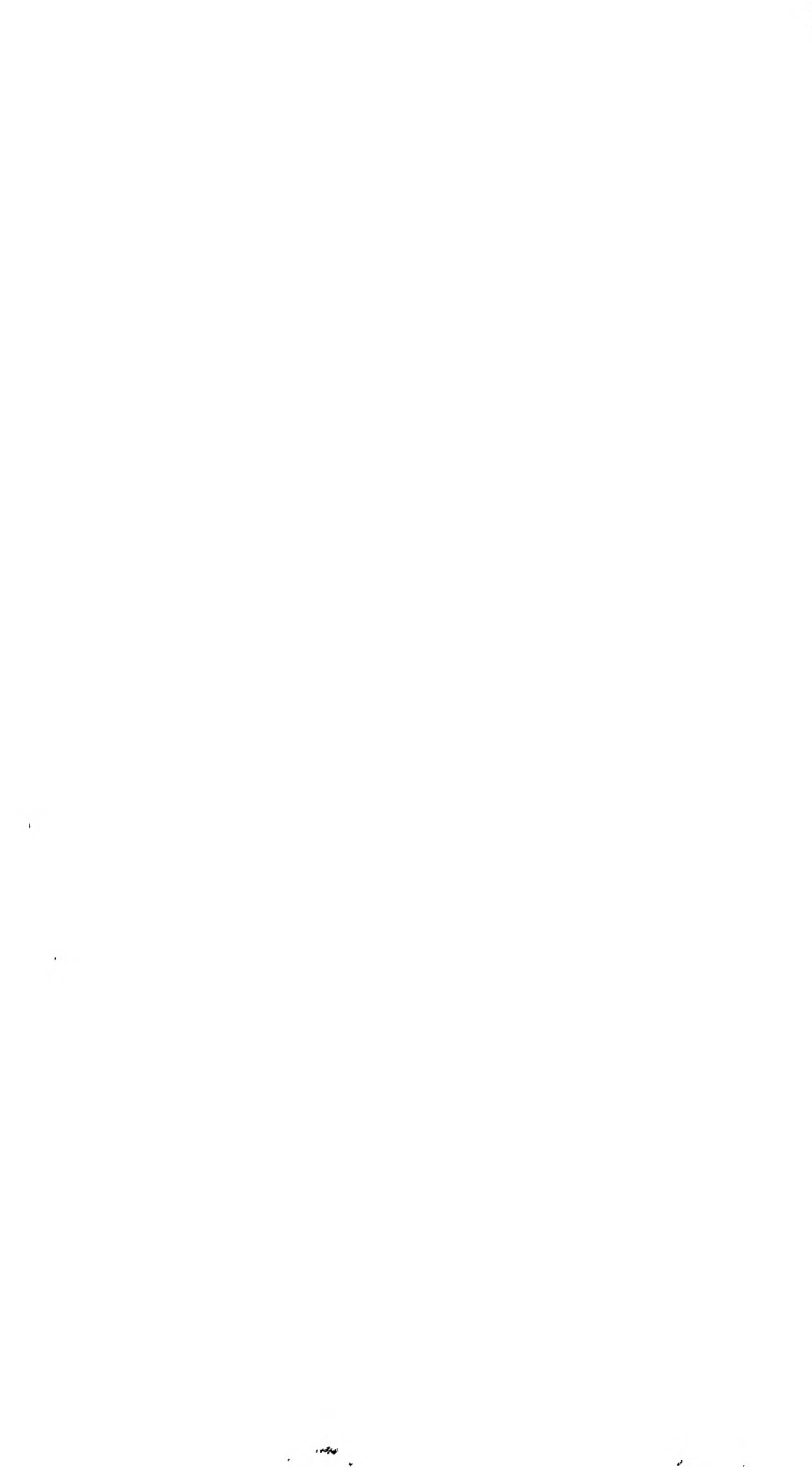
The queen left Bath on Saturday, the 8th of November, and arrived at Windsor in the evening. The next day the prince regent went from Carlton House to Windsor to see the queen; but the privacy of the visit did not permit it to be of long duration. We are able to give the particulars of this interview.

Her Majesty's mind had been disturbed by the receipt of a letter, from a medical gentleman, upon the subject of the untimely death of the Princess Charlotte. No time was to be lost. The prince was requested immediately to see his royal mother;

no reason to anticipate or fear any unhappy results. The natural appearances were unequivocally satisfactory. Previous to the delivery, the infant was not supposed to be dead. It was quite unnecessary and unnatural to inform the princess that the child was still-born ; such a communication is very seldom made to any female at such a moment. Camphor juleps are very seldom administered to a healthy patient, or where the stomach is sound, immediately after delivery, as the effect would generally be to produce irritation, sickness, and convulsion. Doctor Croft ought not to have retired to bed, presuming that her Royal Highness was so indisposed as to cause her incessant moaning, which was really the case. More than this, your Majesty, about noon of the Wednesday, Doctor Croft said, ‘I believe the princess might very quickly be delivered by having recourse to an operation ; but I dare not perform it without the presence and sanction of her royal father, the prince regent.’ I hope” (continued the writer) “that your Majesty will see this plain statement in its own character, and that you will save all future disclosures of an unpleasant nature by your timely recommendation of the subject to the prince regent, your son. Your Majesty may believe I am induced by vindictive motives to offer these remarks ; but that would prove an incorrect opinion, and, unless your Majesty causes a very prompt inquiry to be permitted upon the facts of this case, I fear yourself

I can satisfy you that your opinions upon the subject of your communication to me are incorrect." The gentleman rose, and was about to retire; but the queen had not attained her object. Her Majesty, therefore, hastily said, "I trust you are convinced of the impropriety of your former opinions?" "No, please your Majesty, I never can change my opinions upon this subject until I lose my principles, and I trust sincerely that I shall never endure such a humiliation while I retain my reason. But," added the gentleman, "your Majesty must be well assured that I am acquainted with the greater portion of your family; yea, very intimately acquainted, not indecorously so, but in the discharge of my professional engagements. Your Majesty well knows that I saw the lamented Princess Charlotte just before the unhappy event, and also am not ignorant of the constitution of your Majesty's daughters. I therefore am bold to assert that the death of her Royal Highness was not, and is not to be, naturally accounted for. It is true that I am not known to the world in the capacity of accoucheur to your family, but your Majesty knows I have been your trusty and confidential servant upon more occasions than one, and I am now resolved to relinquish the royal favour, if it must be purchased at such an unknown expense."

The queen retired, and so did the heartstricken gentleman; but their ruminations and consequent



ety; and their intentions to perpetuate their unjust, partial, and devastating system must be checked by the information of those persons who are privy to the cause, as well as to the effects, of their overgrown power.

been manifested by the wife of a peasant, her neighbour's reproach would not have been wanting; but every one seemed afraid of impugning the character of a queen, so celebrated for amiability and virtue! A few days after the interment of the Princess Charlotte and her infant, the queen again went off for the city of Bath, and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that her Majesty's eye was never observed to be dim upon this most melancholy occasion. Let the world judge if such unfeeling deportment agreed with her Majesty's reported sorrow.

On the 19th of November, the Princess Charlotte and her infant were consigned to the tomb. The Dukes of York and Clarence were supporters to the chief mourner, Prince Leopold; and, after the ostentatious parade of funeral pomp, they retired without much appearance of sorrow. It was said that a king, or prince invested with royal power, could not attend the ceremony, or join in the cavalcade of a funeral. The regent, therefore, was not present at the closing scene of his child's hard destiny. But royalty has many privileges distinct from the common herd of mankind. It must not, for instance, reside in the same habitation with a corpse, lest its delicately refined nerves should sustain injury, or be excited to an extreme point of agony.

The body of the unfortunate Charlotte was reported to have been embalmed, but the heart

municate it, unless I am sure of death the next minute."

This Mrs. Griffiths certainly knows more about the death of her late royal mistress than she has yet thought proper to communicate; though, in one of her moments of compunction, she confessed to a friend of ours that the Princess Charlotte had actually been poisoned, and related the way in which she found it out. Mrs. Griffiths stated that, "after giving her Royal Highness some broth (not gruel) she became dreadfully convulsed; and, being struck with the peculiarity of the circumstance, she examined the cup from which her Royal Highness had drunk. To her astonishment, she there perceived a dark red sediment, upon tasting which, her tongue became blistered!" Mrs. Griffiths immediately asked Doctor Croft what he had administered to the princess; but she received no satisfactory answer. A few hours after this, however, the doctor said sufficient to prove that the princess had been murdered. As Mrs. Griffiths is now alive, we challenge her to deny this statement, if incorrect.

The lamented princess was treated most cruelly by all around her, and one of the higher household asserted that he believed her Royal Highness was left "two hours in the agonies of death, without any person going near her." Mrs. Lewis, her waiting-woman, has denied this statement; but it is well known that Mrs. Lewis was placed

vice, and stating that "her Majesty had no unkind or ungenerous feelings toward the Princess of Wales, and had quite misunderstood the offer, having supposed it to be made under very opposite circumstances." The lady was recommended to the queen's notice by Lord Castlereagh, though doubts were entertained whether the lieutenant might be trusted, as he was believed to be anti-ministerial.

We here relate another fact, relative to the Princess of Wales's persecutors: A certain personage sought for an interview with an individual whom we will disguise under the name of Captain Rock. "Well," said his Royal Highness to the captain, "I wish to engage your services; you are well acquainted with Italy; we expect the Princess of Wales will be at Pisa in about three months, and as you have served us before, we suppose you will have no objection to do so again; you shall not want for cash." The offer was accepted, and his Royal Highness wrote this offer upon paper, and a sum was advanced on the evening of the same day. This mean slave of power departed; but, before following the instructions of his royal employer, went off to London, and communicated to Lord Castlereagh his mission, requiring five hundred pounds more, declaring the written promise should strictly be enforced, as he had been a loser by his former services. The amount demanded was given. "I assure you, my lord," said

greater part of the management of this affair, and the nature of his conduct and proceedings cannot but excite mingled feelings of surprise and horror.

By this commission, witnesses were first obtained, then examined, and reëxamined;—exorbitant prices were offered to them for their testimony, and threats were made to those who showed, or pretended to show, any dislike subsequently to appear to verify their statements. Rastelli, afterward a witness, was employed as courier, and to him was delegated the all-powerful argument of a long purse. Dumont, while in the hands of this commission, carried on a correspondence with her sister (who was still in the queen's service), through the medium of Baron d'Ompteda (the villain we mentioned a few pages back), for the purpose of obtaining information from her Majesty's servants.

And Omati was paid by D'Ompteda for stealing papers, for the use of the commission, from his master, who was her Majesty's professional agent at Milan. These are facts proved by witnesses whose characters are irreproachable, and whose evidence is as well written as parole.

The year 1818 was a dark and troubled period, — a period of great private distress, — so that the minds of men were bent with more acerbity than usual upon the redress of public grievances. The country, borne down by debt, harassed by taxation, which had no longer for its excuse a monopoly of commerce, looked naturally enough to the source

according to custom, though Sir Samuel Romilly was not wanting in his expressions of severe opposition to the course ministers were pursuing. He stated "that the despotic conduct of the ministry had produced in the minds of the people a determination to withstand any further infringement upon their rights and privileges."

Totally regardless of the sufferings of an overburdened people, however, and during the very heavy and calamitous sorrows of the middle and lower classes, the chancellor of the exchequer had the effrontery to move "that one million of money be raised for the purpose of supplying the deficiency of places of worship belonging to the establishment, by building new churches and chapels of ease, where the increase of population rendered it needful." How applicable are the words of Tartuffe to the advocates of this measure! "With one hand, I have encouraged spies, suborned perjury, and committed murders; and with the other, built churches, — but not with my own money." The bill passed, and an extra "plume of worldly-mindedness" was consequently placed in the cap of hypocrisy. Oh, that the pure religion of our Saviour should be thus perverted! His kingdom was not of this world, neither did he luxuriate in the "good things" of the earth. Did he wear lawn sleeves and a mitre? Did he loll in gaudy carriages, and look down with supercilious contempt on his poorer brethren?